The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED IN 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 59.

FIRST EDITION.

THE BEECHER TRIAL

Two Journalists on the Witness Stand.

One of Them Gives a History of His Career.

Oliver Johnson's Opinion of "the Woodhull Woman."

How a Spiritualist Answered a Question.

"Gradual Change in Tilton's Religious Views."

NEW YORK, March 10, 1875.

About thirty women occupied seats in the Court room this morning when the Tilton-Beecher proceedings opened. Bessie Turner sat side by side with Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Field and Mrs. Shearman. The principals were also present.

Mr. McKelvy resumed the stand and continued his direct examination and testified: Mr. Tilton said that when Bowen saw the letter in which his (Bowen's) charges against Beecher were recounted, he was willing to come to terms with Tilton; Mr. Tilton brought these charges into his allegory, saying that this young man had an employer who exhibited animosity against this other man, and made a statement about him; he told this young man not to repeat those stories, and the young man said that he would use them if he saw fit; this was the cause of his (Tilton's) leaving the Brooklyn *Union* and *Independent;* the reason I called on Tilton was because I wanted some

Information About the Story.

After I got the papers from Harmon I took them to the *Eagle* office and read the portions of them that I wanted to another gentleman, who took them down in short hand; this gentleman's name is McLean; he was then on the staff, but is now managing editor; I then folded these papers carefully up and left them in the *Eagle* office, subject to the call of Harmon.

Crossed-Examined by Mr. Fullerton.

I called on Beecher after the publication of the Woodhull scandal. I found Beecher at his house, and we went together to the *Eagle* office, where he remained about fifteen minutes; Beecher conferred with Kinsella, the owner of the paper, in my presence; Beecher and I then went to the office of Moulton, where he conferred with him partly private and partly in my presence; Moulton was sitting at the desk with the wire fence around it, and Beecher at the entrance, and they spoke together; I was at the other end of the room; Beecher, Moulton and I then went out and crossed on the Fulton ferry boat, and I believe the others went in the Wall street ferry; I was

Waiting for Something to Turn Up,

but nothing did turn up out of this; I do not know of any other occasion on which Beecher visited Kinsella; the charges of Bowen against Beecher were first published in the Brooklyn *Sunday Press*, and afterwards copied into the *Eagle*, but through no act of mine.

Re-direct Examination.

Mr. McDermott was then editor of the *Sunday Press*, but he was not, to my knowledge, on the staff of the *Eagle*.

Oliver Johnson Called.

Oliver Johnson was the next witness called. He testified in answer to Mr. Tracy: I reside in New York; am a journalist; I have been one for forty years; I formerly knew Theodore Tilton and have for about twenty-one years; I know Henry C. Bowen for nearly the same time; I know Henry Ward Beecher since he first settled in Brooklyn; when I first became acquainted with Tilton I was on the *Anti-Slavery Standard;* in 1865 I went on the *Independent*, and was editor of the *Weekly Tribune;* after that I was on the *Christian Union;* when I was on the *Independent* Tilton was editor-in-chief and I was managing editor of the paper; Bowen was the proprietor of the paper; it was at Tilton's earnest solicitation that I got a situation on the *Independent;* my intimate acquaintanceship with Tilton ended in 1872; in either 1871 or 1872 I met Wilkinson in Broadway; I knew him as a stockholder in the *Christian Union;* there was a conversation between us in relation to going on that paper; in November, 1872, I had an interview with Beecher, the result of which was my engagement on the *Christian Union* as editor of that paper; during my intimacy with Tilton he said he regarded me as

One of his Best Friends.

In 1870 Tilton came to me with the letter from Mr. Bowen, giving him notice that at the end of six months Tilton's contract as editor of the *Independent* would cease; he said to me that he would have a better contract out of Bowen than the one he held; he proposed to resign when he could make new contracts with Bowen. Tilton informs I me afterwards that Bowen had made a contract with him on the *Independent* either for $1,000 a week or $1,000 an article; he had also, Tilton said, given him a contract with the the Brooklyn *Union;* I saw Bowen, and had a conversation with him, and then went to Tilton and told him Bowen wished to see him; I told him Bowen had showed me a

Letter From a Lady

charging him with an assault upon her chastity, and he had also shown me a letter from Winsted, Connecticut, charging him with improprieties at a hotel there, and that Mr. Bowen said these were not all the charges against Tilton he had heard; Tilton said these charges were false, and told me the name of the lady who wrote the letter; it was the same name as Mr. Bowen told me; Tilton said, in regard to this lady, that he had been in bed with her; Tilton told me that the Winsted story was susceptible of change, that Miss Lovejoy had accompanied him to Winsted by a particular desire of his wife when he was going on a lecturing tour; he said, to avoid being detained by the fog in the river, when starting in the morning for Connecticut, they went to New York the night before and took lodgings at St. Dennis' Hotel; I had a conversation with Tilton in the *Golden Age* office in September, 1871, about his acquaintance with

The Woodhull Woman.

I talked sharply with him, and rebuked him for having acquainted with her and publishing her life; he said he regarded this work as one of the best of his productions, and said he would not permit me to say anything against her, as she was one of the best and purest women that ever lived. He assigned no motive except his appreciation of her and pride in his work. Mr. Tilton asked me to purchase some shares in the *Tribune* for his father, so they might stand in his name. They were so purchased and were held in this manner.

Witness was asked if he, when in the *Christian Union*, received any instructions from Beecher as to howhe should treat the *Golden Age*.

This was objected to as incompetent by the plaintiff's counsel, and an argument ensued, but it was ultimately ruled out by the Court.

The witness continued: I am managing editor of the *Christian Union*.

Cross Examined by Mr. Fullerton.

I have resided in New York twenty-five years. Before that I was in Philadelphia, where I was connected with the *Pennsylvania Freeman*. Before that I resided in Columbus, Ohio, where I was employed on the *Anti-Slavery Bugle*. Before that I lived in Wooster county, Mass. In Boston I conducted the *Literateur*. I was lecturing again for the American Anti-Slavery Society, and traveled through Pennsylvania and other places, lecturing. I was born in Vermont, and lived there until I was twenty years old. I served at Montpelier at an apprenticeship to the printing business. I am now connected with the *Christian Union*. I call myself a Christian, and in some respects may advocate the sentiments of the Universalists. I believe that

All Human Beings Will be Saved.

I think that is the only item in their belief, and don't think this is the very essence of it. Perhaps I have been connected with for ten or a dozen years. My religious views have been undergoing a change ever since I was a boy. This change is towards truth. I once edited the *Christian Soldier* at Boston. It was a paper whose views were against Universalist doctrines. I have never been a subscriber to any Universalist paper, nor have I written anything for them. I see them in our exchanges at the *Christian Union* office. I never wrote articles for the *Christian Union* advocating Universalist doctrines. Beecher examines the articles for the paper, and I write to contributors of that paper. I write articles for the paper, but never any that are inconsistent with my view. I expressed my opinions to Beecher, and he retained me afterwards in his service. I attended Congregational churches in Middlebury, Boston and Montpeleir, Vt. I was also connected with the Progressive Society of Friends in Chester county, Pa. I was connected with the Society of Friends, and was with them for two years. The Progressive Society invited all persons

Working for the Good of Their Fellow Men

to unite in the matter. I belong to this society now. I am not a member of Plymouth church, but attend it frequently. I have often taken communion there. I began to go there in 1853, and attended there regularly until 1839. When I began to take communion there I was editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard* in New York. I ceased to be editor of that paper in 1865. I do not recollect the first time I took communion there. I went on the *Independent* in the spring of 1865, and was there until 1870. I then went on the *Christian Union*.

A recess was here taken.

How a Spiritualist Answered a Question.

After the recess Mr. Johnson's cross-examination was proceeded with, as follows: I will answer the question if I am a Spiritualist in the way a friend of mine did. When I asked him he said, "I am a Spiritualist, but not a d——d fool." I believe I can receive communications from dear friends in the other world, and have had messages from them, but not very frequenty. I cannot say if I wrote any articles on Spiritualism at any time. I am now connected with Mr. Frothingham's church in New York. I am not an officer of his church now, but was formerly a trustee. Mrs. Tilton never charged me with leading her husband into infidelity. I drew up my contract with the *Christian Union*, and Tilton did not propose the draft of it. Tilton and Moulton did not fix my salary on that paper. Tilton drew up a contract, which he gave me. I may have looked over it and incorporated a few ideas out of it into mine. I do not know that Tilton had an agency in my obtaining my place on the *Christian Union*.

Re-direct Examination.

I had a conversation with Tilton after his presiding at the Steinway Hall meeting. We were lunching together. I remonstrated very strongly with him for presiding at the meeting with such a woman.

What Isabella S. Oakley Knows.

Mr. Tracey next called Isabella S. Oakley, who testified: I reside in Brooklyn, and am engaged in teaching. I have known Mr. and Mrs. Tilton since they were married. I think about a year before I was an inmate of the same house. I think Florence was about eighteen months old then. I afterwards spent a summer with them at Keyport, at Cornwall, and at various times, for a week or two perhaps, at their house in Livingston street. I visited them frequently during the first year they lived there. After 1867 I discontinued my visits, except once a week or a fortnight, when Mr. Tilton was absent. I heard Mr. Tilton once rebuke his children, and say he hoped they would not speak such

Bad English

as their mother did. After the year 1866 I noticed a change in the visitors at the house, and met people there whom I did not care to meet. I met Miss Anthony, Miss Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Stephen Pearl Andrews there. I also heard Mr. Tilton say that he no longer held such views on the marriage relation as he formerly did. Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Tilton and the children were present when he said this. It appeared to grieve Mrs. Tilton, and brought tears to her eyes. I think Mrs. Tilton got up from the table and left the room, but I am not sure. I also noticed

A Gradual Change in Tilton's Religious Views

between 1860 and 1870—a change which I considered to be non-orthodox, and I heard him say that he had no longer the accepted view of the atonement.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fullerton.

After 1867 I visited the house about once a week or once a fortnight. In the fall of 1872 I first knew of the scandal after the Woodhull publication. I took an interest in it, but was not excited over it. I wrote a letter to Florence Tilton, telling her I thought she would be a witness in the case. I heard this from a conversation which occurred between Mrs. Morse and Miss Moore. I think it is possible I have talked with Mrs. Oviington on the subject. I think I spoke to Mrs. Tilton about it. I was not directed to communicate with Florence Tilton on the subject. I sent a letter by post to her after finding the address of the school she was at. I had no fear when I wrote the letter to Florence that her testimony would hurt her mother in the slightest degree, at least not to my knowledge. I had apprehensions for reasons of my own.

The witness, after being further pressed for an answer as to her motive for writing the letter, replied: I was afraid that if she was called on the other side she might say something.

The witness continued: The object I had in writing this letter was to prevent her being a witness on either side. I could not say if I feared that Florence was to be called as a witness for the defendant.

The witness was handed the letter in question, which she identified, and continued: I did not show this letter to any person before sending it, nor had any conversation with any person about it.

Mr. Fullerton read the letter, which began by sympathizing with

The Trials of Florence's School Life,

and expressed friendship for her on account of her mother. "Her soul is bound up more than ever," said the letter, "in her children —more than if she were a widow. You should stand by your mother now with loyalty in her extremity. Let no one compromise you to act against your mother. I cannot say anything about your father, for I am abhorred with his conduct."

The letter was signed "Isabella S. Oakley."

The witness then resumed: After writing the letter I told Mrs. Tilton about it. When Mrs. Tilton reproved Mrs. Beecher's bad English to the children I do not remember what she had said. She may have used bad English, but I was not paying any attention to what she said. I do not remember when I saw Miss Anthony at Tilton's house. I think I saw her first between the years 1866 and 1867. I believe she was

A Woman Suffragist,

and was opposed to all that party. I was not present at Mrs. Tilton's house when meetings of these people took place. I do know that she was dragged into this movement. I attach no particular meaning to the word "dragged," which I used. I do not know that Mrs. Tilton first caused Mr. Tilton to enter into this movement. I saw Mrs. Stanton in 1866. She was partly a woman suffragist. I cannot tell when I saw Stephen Pearl Andrews, and cannot recollect if I saw him there.

The witness here corrected herself, and said: I have a general impression of having seen him there once, but cannot remember at what time. I do not know if Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton or Stephen Pearl Andrews visited Mrs. Tilton prior to 1866.

The Court then adjourned.

ADNAH NEYHART.

Death of an Oil Prince.

The Record of a Busy Life—The Success of an Honorable Business Man—How a Fortune was Made—The Obsequies —Tribute to the Dead —Honors to the Memory of a Worthy Man.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

TIDIOUTE, March, 6, 1875.

A Busy Life.

To-day was performed the last sad duty of conveying to their final resting place, the remains of the late lamented Adnah Neyhart, who will long be missed by this community. Mr. Neyhart came to Tidioute in 1865, after having, by unfortunate investments in different parts of the oil regions, lost his all. But being a business man in the fullest sense of the word, sagacious, enterprising and self-reliant, he soon laid the foundation for a large fortune. He associated himself with Mr. Joshua Pierce, of Philadelphia, as a producer, these two gentlemen composing the firm of Pierce & Neyhart, so well known throughout the petroleum trade. Building a number of large iron tanks to store their own production during the low prices of 1866, at which time they owned a number of large wells, they afterwards gave up operating and confined themselves wholly to the shipping business, Mr. Neyhart remaining in the oil regions while Mr. Pierce attended to the business of the firm in the East. About five years ago this firm was dissolved, after which time Mr. Neyhart carried on the business alone, and also became one of the largest and most successful producers in the country. But close application to business finally undermined his health, compelling him for the past two years, to abandon all personal attention to his oil business, though I believe he directed, by letter and telegraph, from California, where he had been residing with his family for a year or more, all important movements. Although he went to California in order to get away from work on account of his shattered health, yet his enterprising spirit would not allow him to be idle, for we soon find him engaged in gold mining, having purchased a mine, set up machinery, &c., and was meeting with his usual success when stricken down by death. He died at San Diego, California, February 17, 1875, a few hours before his brother-in-law, Mr. E. B. Grandin, who was on his way to join him, reached that place. His body arrived here yesterday morning, and the funeral, which was very large, there being present four to five hundred persons, as before mentioned, took place to-day at noon from the residence of J. L. Grandin, the Masonic fraternity, of which Mr. Neyhart was a worthy member, having charge of it. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. Theodore Crowl, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of this place. As but a few, comparatively, of the great number present could get into the house to hear the remarks of the Reverend gentleman it is the wish of many to see them in print. I therefore enclose a copy. F. B.

The Funeral Oration.

Mr. Crowl spoke as follows:

Shakespeare makes Anthony say in his oration over the dead body of Cæsar:

"I come to bury Cæsar,
Not to praise him."

So we have come to-day to bury the body of Adnah Neyhart, not to praise him. Had we come to praise him, the shades of evening would overtake us ere we could tell all his manly qualities and generous deeds.

Rarely, indeed, does a man who has been involved in such extensive and complicated business arrangements as was Adnah Neyhart, go down to the grave with a reputation untarnished by any breath of suspicion or blame. Often, therefore, the best that charity can do is to permit both the evil and the good that men have done to be interred with their bones.

But here there is no ban upon our lips from suspicion or distrust. No spectral forms of dishonest dealings, or fraudulent schemes, or deeds of darkness, come gliding out of the past, bidding us be silent over the dead. But there come the voices of partners, and associates, and neighbors, from the East and from the West, from the coast of the Atlantic and from the shores of the Pacific, meeting with the voices of friends and neighbors here at home, in commending this man's honor, and integrity, and generosity.

Beginning his business life with no capital, save his own industrious hands and vigorous mind, he achieved a worldly success that crowns the labors of but few of earth's toilers, and honestly did he earn his treasures.

There was no burden of ill gotten gains to crush his spirit, as it prepared to go out into the presence of life's record gone before.

Let it be put upon record here, for the friends and neighbors who are seeking the good things of earth.

What folly to barter integrity, conscience and the soul, expecting thereby to gain the world. Is this the bargain that must be made to achieve success in the world? Many seem to think so. What a delusion!

There is a better way still. Conscience is the only safe guide in business, and honesty is the better policy.

The man who gathers gold by dishonesty, will find the pile crushing his heart at last, and the ill gotten gains will blast his posterity.

This, however, is not the time nor place for a lecture on business morals, and I know not if there are any here who have yet to learn that the foundations of all true success are built upon the eternal principles of justice, purity and truth.

And why should I multiply words in telling of the virtues and good deeds of the deceased. No words are needed as monuments to his memory. In the hearts of his friends is the photograph of his face, and his character and his life. It seems but a mere form for me, who never have seen him, save in the picture of clay, to talk of him before these friends—before sister and near relatives and companions. They need no words of mine to commend him.

And now to recite his past achievements, when he himself is gone, would seem but a mockery of grief.

Now they all lie with the flower wreaths upon his coffin—not to lie buried with him, it is true, but to be taken up again, and to be hung upon memory's walls, in remembrance of him. It is not to the wreath now that you look, saying "how beautiful, how fragrant."

You cannot take these flowers from the coffin now to examine and admire them.

It is of the brother and the friend now you are thinking. You dear bereaved friends, now think of him as he lies in your hearts and homes. It is not of Adnah Neyhart, the man of business, esteemed and trusted in business circles, and crowned with success, that you are thinking, but of Adnah, your brother and friend, torn from you by the hand of death.

The laurels that were upon his brow are to you now but like these wreaths on the coffin—they are cast down as badges of death. They serve as decorations to the pall-fumes to the coffin and shroud. They are to be left here on earth, it is true, for—

"What may we take into the vast forever?
That marble door
Admits no fruit of all our long endeavor—
No fame wreathed crown we wore—
No garnered lore."

But they are powerless to comfort, though left as an heritage to friends.

The very success that Mr. Neyhart achieved, his extensive business relations, and the trust that was reposed in him, makes his taking away more paralyzing in its effects. He is taken away in the midst of his days, it seems, in the middle of his achievements, suddenly, while still the tower of strength in his family, and a center of power in the world of business. His decease is like the lightning stroke of the tree of the forest, tearing up the ground and raining with a crash that shakes the earth far around.

But thus it happens often, strange as it seems, God is no respecter of persons. It matters not how firmly we may be rooted in our places here, when the time of our sojourning is sailed we are carried away as with a flood. It matters not how many of our plans are unfulfilled, we must leave them as they are. It matters not how many golden threads of affection are woven into our hearts, they must be broken. "The Son of Man cometh in an hour which ye know not."

After all, my friends, why should we think it so strange, or so sad that we should bid the last farewell to friends gone in the midst of their days? When we consider what we are, and whither we are journeying; when we remember that death is but the crossing over the stream that bounds time into the eternity that is boundless, what are a few more years here on this side? They quickly pass and are as nothing; whether they be years of joy or grief, they are nothing when measured by the eternal existence beyond. Let men gather what treasures of earth they may, they gather them to leave them behind. They can count only, as of real worth, the comfort and hope they derive for themselves and loved ones from their treasures as the years whirl past; and the comfort and hope thus afforded are insignificant when compared with the real good, the lasting joy from the inheritance which is incorruptible and undefiled, and which fadeth not away.

Yet, philosophize as we may, we cannot break the spell of grief that falls, nor check the tears that flow. Nor would we wish to do so. "Jesus wept with his sisters over their brothers grave."

Grief and tears have been allotted to the children of men, and they may as well come at the side of the grave as anywhere else. It seems hard that the wife thus should be severed from the husband, and that children thus should be left without a father.

Here are the ties, the sundering of which seems most unnatural and most mysterious. "By the laws of nature and of God, it is ordained that husband and wife shall be as one, walking hand in hand down to the end of life's journey, leading their children with them." It seems like the breaking of a divine harmony, like the destroying of Heaven's order, when in the midst of this harmony of lives the one is taken—husband or wife—and the other left, and the little children left without a father or without a mother. Ah, we must wait for the radiance of eternity to be thrown upon these perplexing problems of life on earth. We see that the end is not here. These are but scenes on the stage of endless life. The curtain falls, but there are scenes to follow. The vanity of life's great drama does not appear now, but by and by, as scene follows scene it will appear.

And so we wait, saying, this is not the end. Conscious of our own inability to solve the problems that crowd upon us, resting as we look up to the Father above, and leave all with Him who doeth all things well; and in Him who hath loved us and hath given Himself for us, let us seek our hope and our consolation.

"And may you learn to read this life aright;
Now to your souls may the sweet grace be given,
To make this disappointment and this blight
A ladder round, to lift you nearer Heaven."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

STONE quarrymen in Berks county are paid $1.05 per day.

THE Schuylkill Copper Works, at Phœnixville, made 25,000 pounds of ingot copper during January.

THE expenses of the Danville Water Works for the past year were $6,075.11, and the office expenses $604.45. The greater part of the former would be saved by a natural flow.

ON Friday night, at the Bethlehem Iron Works, Mr. Wm. Stubblebine, foreman, turned out nineteen and one-half tons of finished iron, besides changing rolls, in the space of nine hours, the actual working time being six hours.

THE Columbia and Port Deposit railroad is in process of construction. A large number of rails have arrived at Columbia ready for laying as soon as the weather permits, but the bridge over the road will be completed and the cars running.

THE puddlers of the Pottstown Iron Company turned out on a strike in consequence of a reduction in wages from $4.50 to $4.25 per ton, which compelled them to reduce the pay of their helpers. The number of men out is over one hundred. Of about 450 men employed by the company, only those at the boiler-mill rolls, at the furnace, and a few others, some eighty or ninety in all, are at work. The company's officers, we understand, claim that the reduction is only to the price paid at Phœnixville, Bethlehem, and other places.

WEST VIRGINIA ITEMS.

THE Legislature appropriated $30,000 to the owners of the State House at Charleston, for the use of their building by the State.

CHARLESTON experienced the largest freshet since 1861, last week. Fully one fourth of the town was under water. Families occupied the second stories of their houses, while many had to desert their homes entirely. The legislators got out of the way in the nick of time.

MRS. KIMMONS, of Ohio county, West Virginia, whose husband died a few days since, is eighty-four years of age, and up to the time of the death of the old gentleman, performed all the work pertaining to her house. She has been married 61 years, has 5 children living, 26 grand children, and 25 great grand children.

THE Methodists predominate in Pennsylvania, with the Presbyterian, Episcopalians and Catholics close in the rear in the order named.

SECOND EDITION

HARRISBURG.

Legislative Proceedings.

The South Side Secession Bill Placed on the Senate Calendar.

The Free Pipe Bill Passed on Second Reading in the House.

The Chances for Its Final Passage Very Slim.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 10, 1875.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10¼ A. M.

South Side Secession.

The South Side Secession bill, which had been negatived in committee, was, on motion of Mr. WOOD, ordered printed and placed properly upon the calendar.

Bills Considered on Third Reading.

Authorizing appeals from assessments of the Commonwealth to a Court of Common Pleas. Passed.

To authorize the acquisition by the several counties of the Commonwealth, for the use of the county, of bridges erected over rivers, creeks and rivulets, and for the abolition of tolls thereon. Passed.

A supplementary act to provide for the incorporation of certain corporations, and relative to the bonus paid upon a renewal of their charters. Passed.

Authorizing certain cities of the Commonwealth to regulate sewer charges by ordinance of Council. Passed.

A further supplementary act regulating elections in the Commonwealth. Passed.

An act regulating passenger fare and freight rates on railroads not exceeding fifteen miles in length.

An act preventing fraudulent practices upon or by hotel and boarding house keepers.

Fixing a common basis from which to calculate the earnings of miners or persons working in coal mines.

Mr. STOKES offered an amendment applying the provisions of the bill to the anthracite regions, and exempting pits with a pitch of forty degrees or above.

Without coming to a vote on the amendment the Senate adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Senate met at 3½ P. M.

Bills on First Reading.

An act to provide for the appointment of a special detective officer in the several counties of the Commonwealth.

The provide for the measurement, inspection and surveying of all kinds of sawed lumber, square lumber, round logs, and timber in any shape or form.

An act to regulate the allocation and transfer of notes given for patent rights.

An act making an appropriation for the support of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind.

Local Option.

The Democrats made an effort to take up the Local Option repeal bill.

Ruled out of order.

Mr. CLARK moved to suspend the rules to take up the bill.

Ruled out of order.

An appeal was taken. The appeal and the whole matter were laid on the table.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

Health and Safety of Coal Miners.

The House met at ten o'clock, and resumed consideration of the motion of Mr. Irwin to indefinitely postpone the act providing means for securing the health and safety of persons employed in the bituminous coal mines of Pennsylvania. Passed on first reading.

Bills Passed on First Reading.

A supplementary act regulating the election of Secretary of Internal Affairs.

A joint resolution for the appointment of a clerk or accountant by the committee of the House to investigate the affairs of the State Library.

An act to provide for the appointment of a State Board of Centennial Managers for the International Exhibition in 1876, and make an appropriation to defray the expenses thereof.

An act appropriating five thousand dollars to the public hospital at Erie.

A joint resolution providing for printing the reports of the Board of Commissioners of the Geological Survey of Pennsylvania.

The Free Pipe Bill

was brought up on second reading by a motion to postpone indefinitely.

Messrs. Gowen, Quigley, Long, Graham, Wolfe, Jackson, Darby, Dickey, Agnew, Hasson, Sunney and Lusk opposed the motion to postpone and advocated the passage of the bill. Messrs. Huhn and Wimmer favored the motion and opposed the bill.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was not agreed to—yeas 60, nays 114.

Pending further consideration of the eighth section of the bill, the hour of one having arrived, the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House met at 3 o'clock. The Free Pipe bill occupied the consideration of the House the entire afternoon session on its second reading. Several amendments were added, and on the final passage on second reading the yeas were 91 and nays 81.

As it will require one hundred and one votes to finally pass it on third reading, the above vote is an indication that it cannot pass the House.

Reducing Street Car Fare.

The act repealing the law of 1867, regulating city passenger railway fare, and reducing the fare to five cents in Pittsburgh, passed second reading.

Extending Time to Railroads.

The act to extend the time for the completion of railroads constructed under any general law passed first reading.

Adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 7½ o'clock.

Bills Passed on Second Reading.

An act relating to judgments and stay of executions.

A supplement to the law of 1860 in reference to a Free Banking law.

Also Mr. Christy's bill for the improvement of the Ohio river.

An act in relation to the payment of costs and expenses in the division of election districts.

Passed on First Reading.

An act for the relief of constables, jurors and witnesses in Crawford county. Passed on first reading.

Several local bills and bills on second reading occupied the time of the House till ten o'clock, when the House adjourned.

K.

FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE.

The Cabinet.

PARIS, March 10.—It is officially announced that a Ministry has been formed, as follows: M. Buffet, Minister of Interior; M. Dufaure, Justice; M. Leon Say, Finance; M. Wallon, Public Instruction; Vicomte De Maux, of the Right, Agriculture; Duke De Cazes, Foreign Affairs; Gen. De Cissey, War; Admiral De Montaignac, Marine; M. Caillaux, Public Works.

The Policy of the New Ministry.

PARIS, March 10.—The *Courier de France* reports that M. Dufaure has drawn up a programme of the policy of the new Ministry, the leading features of which are as follows: The Assembly, on meeting after the Easter holiday, to votes, the budget; the Senatorial elections to be held next September; the dissolution of the Assembly to follow in October; the Government to demand the maintenance of the present electoral system, and to raise the state of siege in all departments except the Seine, the Rhone, and Bouches de Rhone.

GERMANY.

The Pope Abusing the Liberty Given Him.

LONDON, March 11—5:30 A. M.—The *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that Germany has asked Italy whether she will continue to exempt the Pope from the obligations of law, and complains that he is now abusing the liberty given him for the purpose of fomenting rebellion in Germany.

A False Report Contradicted.

BERLIN, March 10.—There is no foundation for the report in the *Tagsblatt* that France intended to concentrate troops in the eastern departments experimentally, and Germany threatened to mobilize two army corps on the Rhone if she persist ed.

RUSSIA.

A False Report.

LONDON, March 11—5:30 A. M.—The report that Prince Gortschakoff had requested the recall of Wm. Schuyler, United States Charge d' Affaires at St. Petersburg, is untrue.

The Revenue Question.

NEW YORK, March 10, 1875.

At a meeting of the New York Board of Trade to-day, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: That the tariff laws should be framed with a view of raising the necessary revenue from the least possible number of articles that as far as possible the time of the death of the old gentleman, performed all the work pertaining to her house. She has been married 61 years, has 5 children living, 26 grand children, and 25 great grand children.

☞ For Latest Telegrams See Fourth Page.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Civil Service Rules Abolished.

Decrease in Outstanding Legal Tenders.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1875.

Civil Service Rules Abolished.

The Departments have issued circulars announcing the abolition of the Civil Service Reform rules governing their respective departments, wherever operative, and announcing the return to the former method of appointing employes as provided for by sections one and sixty-four, Revised Statutes, enacted June 22, 1874, which is that no clerk shall be appointed to any department in either of the four classes until he has been examined and found qualified by a board of three examiners, to consist of the Chief of the Bureau or office into which such clerk is to be appointed, and two other clerks to be selected by the head of the department. All sub-boards of the Civil Service Reform throughout the country are abolished by these orders.

The Pinchback Case.

In the Senate, to-day, immediately after the reading of the journal, consideration of the resolution for the admission of Pinchback was resumed, and Mr. Merrimon continued his argument in opposition.

Mr. Merrimon concluded his argument at 2 o'clock, when Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky, obtained the floor, but yielded for an executive session. The doors were soon reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Postmasters—A. M. Patterson, at Crestline, Ohio; J. S. Hull, New Philadelphia, O.; Thos. Hammond, McConnellsville, O.; V. B. Smith, Middleport, O.; Mrs. M. F. Low, Xenia, O.; James Mullenéaux, Gallipolis, O.; and A. S. McClure, Wooster, O.

Jasper M. Johnson is appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Third District of Ohio.

Hunting for Office.

A large number of Senators and ex-members of the House and members-elect visited the Executive Mansion, some to pay their respects, but a large number on business. Several ex-members wanted the President to provide them with office, but they received little or no encouragement. Only a few more nominations will be sent to the Senate, and were it not for the Pinchback question, the Senate could adjourn within a week.

The Treasury Balances.

The Treasury balances to-morrow will show a decrease in the outstanding legal tenders of $1,285,100, an order for cancelling that amount having been sent to the United States Treasury to-day This will exhaust the outstanding legal tenders authorized by the act of March, 1868. Other reductions will be made as soon as the National bank notes are issued.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 11, 1875.

Local Observations.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humidt.	Wind.	Weather.
7 A. M.	29.941	30	83	N. W.	Light snow
2 P. M.	29.933	43	70	N. W.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	29.957	35	70	S. W.	Fair.

Mean Barometer, 29.944.
Mean Thermometer, 33.3.
Highest Thermometer, 41.
Lowest Thermometer, 30.
Rainfall or melted snow, 0.14 c's.

HARRISON ALLEN,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 10, 1875.

Probabilities for To-Day.

For the Eastern, Middle and South Atlantic States, stationary or falling barometer, warmer and partly cloudy weather, and southerly winds.

The Rivers

will rise at Memphis, Vicksburg, Cincinnati and Louisville, and fall at Pittsburgh and St. Louis.

POLITICAL.

A Convention to Organize an Independent, or Greenback Party, to Meet in Cleveland To-day.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—A convention to organize an Independent, or Greenback political party, will meet at Hollis Hall, this city, to-morrow. Quite a number of delegates, principally from the West, have arrived, and many are expected to-night and to-morrow. A conference of delegates, including several prominent Labor Union leaders and greenback agitators, was held at Industrial Hall this evening, the nature or result of which has not been ascertained. Preparations for the convention have been made under the immediate auspices of the Working Men's Association, and the movement seems to be particularly in the interest of the laboring class.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—The *Gazette's* Rushville (Indiana) special says a boiler in Nelson & Shortridge's saw mill, six miles north of that place, exploded this morning with terrific violence, killing Alfred Joyce, engineer, and Oscar Hinckleman, a boy twelve years old, and injuring several. J. Hinckleman, Jerry Widener and George Kimball. The boiler was blown into a number of pieces and in all directions. The mill was not running at the time. Nelson was filing the saw as the explosion occurred. The eight-years old, told him to hurry, as the steam was getting high. The explosion followed almost immediately, blowing the engineer about sixty feet away, but only slightly injuring Nelson.

God in the Constitution.

COLUMBUS, March 10.—A meeting preliminary to the assembling of the State Convention to-morrow, to take action relative to recognizing Almighty God in the Constitution of the United States, was held this evening, about 250 persons, including spectators, being present. Speeches were made by Mr. F. R. Brunot, of Pittsburgh, and J. R. W. Sloan, of Allegheny City.

The Erie Canal.

ALBANY, March 10.—At a meeting of the Canal Board, to-day, a committee consisting of Comptroller Hopkins, Auditor Thayer and State Engineer Sweet, submitted a report in favor of reducing the tolls, as follows: On grain, 33 1-3 per cent.; on lumber, 30 per cent.; on merchandise going from tidewater, 30 per cent. The report was laid on the table, to be printed.

STATE BREVITIES.

CORRY, PA., wants a glass factory.

SCARLET FEVER prevails at Doylestown.

The debt of Cameron county is estimated to be $8,000.

CRAWFORD COUNTY has failed to pay the interest on its bonds.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY paid $343 for tobacco for the prisoners last year.

THERE is only one whisky distillery in Cambria county. Somerset has several within her borders.

JEFFERSON COUNTY sustained a loss of over $300,000 by fire in 1874, upon which there was an insurance paid of over $100,000.

A WOMAN in Union county celebrated her one hundred and ninth birthday last Wednesday, by dancing with her grandson.

HUNTINGTON county has eleven Odd Fellows Lodges, and 738 members. There are nearly 100,000 Odd Fellows in this State.

UPWARDS of 35,000 vagrants were fed and lodged at the Berks county alms-house and at the City Hall in Reading during last year.

THE execution of Birney McCue, at Williamsport, has been postponed from the 17th to the 20th of March, on account of a grand parade, which is anticipated on St. Patrick's day.

THE Philadelphia *Herald* proudly announces that 219 twins were among the productions of Philadelphia in the year 1874. The crop will be ripe for threshing in about three years.

THE annual reunion of the Pennsylvania Reserves is to be held in Williamsport in June next, and initiatory steps have already been taken by the members residing in that city to make it a success.

JAMES H. GRIER, a member of the Schuylkill county bar, has been sentenced to pay a fine of $7,500 and be imprisoned nine month, for embezzling the funds of an insurance company while its Secretary and Treasurer.

THE farmers of Erie county have been swindled lately of amounts varying from $25 to $100. The *modus operandi* is as follows: A peddler visits a farmer and succeeds in selling him a job lot of cloths at a less figure, throwing in a table cloth or a shawl as an extra indecement. The peddler is accommodating and does not require cash down, but takes the farmer's note for the amount, which he manipulates to suit his own views afterwards. As such cases are constantly occurring it is wiser for farmers to buy goods in the town of merchants whom they know to be reliable.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE
INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS,
FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

☞ DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.

E. H. SMITH, Inspector.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PIONEER

LAMP, OIL AND GLASSWARE HOUSE.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.,

No. 39 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers and Jobbers in Oils, Lamps, Chandeliers; also, Window Glass, Prescription Vials and Table Glassware. The attention of cash and short time buyers is invited to our large and well assorted stock, which we are prepared to offer at the lowest prices yet reached.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of "WANTS," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, A HOUSE OF 7 or 8 Rooms, in neighborhood of Oakland or Bellefield. Address Box A, GAZETTE office. mh8:n95

WANTED—A GIRL WHO CAN COME well recommended, is wanted at No. 61 Sixth avenue, to cook and do general housework.

WANTED—MORTGAGES FOR $2,000, $3,000, $5

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING .....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON .....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875:
DAILY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

By Mail, per annum	$10 00
By Mail for six months	5 00
By Mail for three months	2 50
By Mail for one month	1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE:
POSTAGE PRE-PAID

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of ten	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 31½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115@115¼.

THERE is every indication that the Free Pipe bill will pass the House, at Harrisburg.

THE rumor is again current that Secretary Fish is to succeed Minister Schenck at the Court of St. James. The Secretary would make a dignified and excellent Minister, and some one else would probably prove as efficient in the office of Secretary of State.

WHAT struggles and heart-burning are sometimes inspired by the desire to possess empty honors! The Presidency *pro tem.* of the Senate is merely a position of honor. It carries with it no power, influence, or consideration. Yet two dignified United States Senators struggled over the bare bone till at last a decision was reached by one majority for the successful contestant. Thus it goes.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM is dead. It lived a doubtful and precarious life, and was at all times a puny and uncertain infant. Several of its wet nurses gave out, notably George William Curtis, Joseph Medill and one or two others, and others were supplied. Still it struggled on, was sickly, disagreeable and unpopular, and at last Congress withdrew sustenance and the poor thing died. May it rest in peace.

IN ANOTHER column of this issue will be found a brief biographical sketch, and also the funeral address delivered at the funeral, on the 6th inst., of Mr. Adnah Neyhart, of Tidioute, Warren county, Pa. Mr. N. had advanced from obscurity to a high social position and to distinguished commercial standing with an unsullied reputation for enterprise and probity that extended quite across the continent. The death at mid-life of a man, so energetic, enterprising and so liberal, humane and just, always seems untimely, and is felt as a public calamity.

THE stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad held their annual meeting at Philadelphia yesterday. There was a large attendance, and, as usual in such cases, there were malcontents, who desired to criticise the management, without really knowing how to do it. The Pennsylvania Railroad, under its present management, is one of the most ably conducted railroads in the country. The usual result of the disturbers' efforts is, to be voted down, and the general policy of the Company is generally sustained. In all the history of the Company better nett results have never been shown than during the past year.

IT is getting something of a question whether Tilton or Beecher is on trial in the Brooklyn Court. The Winsted affair, which concerns the moral quality of Tilton's conduct, has been developed *ad nauseum*. The immediate purpose of evidence on this point is, of course, to break the credibility of Tilton's testimony; but when this has been accomplished, if nothing else is aimed at, why not stop? Yet witness after witness has been placed on the stand, with the evident purpose of showing that Tilton was far more intimate with the young lady who accompanied him than was at all proper. Thus in reality Tilton is on trial as well as Beecher.

THE *Post* imagines that things wonderful and dire were resorted to by the administration to carry the New Hampshire election. Not that it was particularly worth carrying by itself, but that it might be used as an endorsement of the Southern policy of the President. As the President finds no occasion to have his Southern policy endorsed,—Louisiana being in process of pacification, and Arkansas given over to the Bourbons, we ask why he should struggle so mightily for so small a favor. Is not the reasoning of the *Post* rather thin—not to put a fine point on it? One would suppose, looking at the subject from its standpoint, that the Democrats would be only too glad to endorse him, whereas they worked for success and were beaten.

THE action of the Democratic majority in the House, in refusing to so arrange the finances of the State as to admit of enough for current expenses, will prove a greater misfortune to that party than to any one else. The Constitution of the State provides that $250,000 shall go into the Sinking Fund annually; but the law of 1874 sets apart for that fund taxes to the amount of $1,200,000 annually. This law the Democracy refuse to so amend as that enough of the amount may go into the general revenue fund to meet the current expenses of the State. The reduction of taxation does not permit of enough to come into the State Treasury from this source to meet the general revenue demands. Of course, the idea of the Democracy is that for the State to dishonor its obligations while it is in Republican hands will operate to their interest. The absurdity of this may be seen when it is stated that there is enough money raised yearly to meet all the demands, only it should be rightly directed. This is the duty of the Legislature, and this duty the Democratic House deliberately refuses to perform. There is no difficulty in locating this responsibility. We fancy this move will bring sorrow to the Democratic party, ere long.

THE NEW SPIRIT.

Now that Congress has adjourned, the Force bill failed, the Arkansas revolution acquiesced in, and partially justified, it is interesting to notice just how the South and the Democratic party regard the situation, and what they propose to do. It is yet early for any full expression, but intimations are given that show that the situation is not, at all events, misapprehended. In Texas, for example, revolvers and threats are fully used, and the declaration triumphantly made that the President cannot interfere with them, if they shoot negroes. The Richmond *Inquirer*, on the other hand, counsels quiet *for two years*, until the Democratic party is again in power. In Louisiana both parties seem to have wearied of the struggle, and an apparently honest effort at compromise is being made. Out of it all we gather that the Democratic masses, at the South, who have heretofore been troublesome, will be peculiarly hard to manage; that the leaders, who see the importance of order, as a means of party success, will strive to maintain order; and that all this looks to the acquisition of power, in order that it may be used to overthrow the results of the war, and restore the old relations, so far as this can possibly be done. Through all is an evident feeling on the part of the Democracy that the weak course of Congress contributed to their advantage, if they are prudent to avail themselves of it. Just here is their trouble. It implies the holding in check of ravening wolves, when the prey is in full sight; the control of an element at the South, that gnashes its teeth for revenge, and longs for the moment when its passion can have unstinted gratification. If the leaders can mould and control the element referred to, and compel it to follow the Machiavellian policy laid down they will show wonderful power, and fulfill one condition of very enlarged success. We do not, however, for a single moment, believe they can do this. Yet the fact that they are striving to do it, and are evidently using their entire power to prepare for the greatest contest they have made in a decade, should warn Republicans of what is before them. The easy walk-over that has characterized recent Presidential elections is not to be the feature of the next effort. It will find the Democracy organized, determined, and, to some extent, hopeful. This must be met by equally careful organization, and thorough preparation for the struggle. We see no occasion for fear or doubt,—but would impress the party that a more hopeful spirit possesses the Democracy, and that wisdom requires that we should buckle on the armor for a vigorous contest.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The Democratic "reaction" of last Fall, which, we were kindly informed, was to take the proportions of a "tidal wave," and go on swelling and increasing till it rolled the Presidency into their loving arms, does not seem to have come to much in New Hampshire. That State has been peculiarly fickle in its political adherence of late years, and neither party could depend upon it with any certainty whatever. For this reason it is peculiarly valuable as a testing place of popular sentiment. The elections of last Fall, and those of nearly every year, show that there is great similarity of public sentiment through the entire country on political questions. If a reaction sets in, favorable to one party or the other, it is apt to become general. Thus last year, despite the argument that local causes, here and there, affected the result, is the well known fact that the reaction was general, and represented a sentiment that was not confined to any one locality or State. So the result in New Hampshire is indicative of the general sentiment prevailing at this time through the entire country. There were no local issues sufficiently powerful in that State to swerve the people from an expression on the general issue before them.

The election embodied State and National issues,—a Governor and a full set of Congressmen being elected. Cheney is quite certainly elected Governor, although the vote is close. As the Democrats elected their candidate at the last gubernatorial election, this is a turn-over from Democratic to Republican hands. So the Republicans have elected three Congressmen, and have made a clean sweep of the Legislature. In brief, they have a triumphant victory in all parts of the State.

There is no possibility of explaining away or neutralizing these important facts. They show that the people have already penetrated the designs of the Democracy, and have turned back with alarm from any further aid to that party. They see that after all has been said, the Democracy still follow their old instinct, and adhere to their old, proscriptive ideas. On the other hand, with all the faults developed by individual Republicans in Congress and elsewhere, it is seen that the Republican party, as such, is faithful to the interests of the people. This is the great truth that will stand out, with increasing prominence, as time elapses, if the Republican party is true to itself. It holds in its grasp the next Presidency, if faithful to its own fundamental principles.

WHAT WAS DONE.

We gave, a few days since, the titles of such bills as passed Congress at its late session. It is worthy of careful preservation, for purposes of reference. As a brief and more easily comprehended statement of what was done, however, we may say that a total of 201 acts passed,—of which eight were joint resolutions, 165 were private and 128 public acts. Among the latter, the most important were: 1. The fixing of a date for the resumption of specie payment. 2. The "Little Tariff" bill, nominally correcting certain phraseology, but really increasing the tariff. 3. The Tax bill, increasing the whisky tax 20 cents per gallon, and adding to the tariff on sugar 25 per cent., and 10 per cent to the whole line of manufactured goods. 4. The Civil Rights bill. 5. Enabling Colorado to come into the Union in 1877. 6. The River and Harbor bill, covering $6,600,000. 7. The regular Appropriation bills, including appropriations for the army, navy, fortifications; Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments; Sundry Civil Service; Consular and Diplomatic Service; Post-Office; Military Academy, claims, and deficiencies. Among the bills second in importance to these were the following: The act enabling the Postoffice to carry into effect the law for the prepayment of postage on newspapers; an act providing for the authentication of the revised statutes and the preservation of the original of all laws; an act removing all limitations of circulation for banks issuing notes payable in gold; an act carrying into effect the repeal of the molety system; an act providing for the payment of interest on the District of Columbia 3.65 bonds; an act facilitating the disposition of cases in the Supreme Court; acts fixing the character of the District Government and several Indian and land acts. The Soldiers' Bounty bill, over which so much interest was manifested, failed to legally become a law.

There were not, so far as is now known any bills passed of a distinctly jobbing character. Probably the worst thing, in its outcome, was the Pacific Mail investigation. Not that such investigations are intrinsically inproper, but that this was used, and with it Congress, to favor the purposes of one of the worst jobbing operations known for years. The outcome is the forming of a trans-continental monopoly, the worst the country has ever known. Jay Gould is not usually accepted as a model of virtuous dealing, yet Congress was as perfectly in his service as though he had charmed it, and wielded it at will. We regret this blighting result more than anything else that occurred during the entire session of Congress. Had aid been given the other trans-continental lines, or had guards been thrown around those we have, there would have been a show of independence, but as it is there was none. It was to the interest of the combination that Pacific Mail should be broken down, that Colonel Scott's Texas Pacific should not be aided, and that a spirit favorable to the existing roads should be manifested. Congress registered, faithfully and slavishly, all the wishes of the Jay Gould clique, and responded, with lackey-like faithfulness, to the virtuous demands of the New York press. The West ought to speak on this subject with no uncertain voice.

PERSONAL.

MISS LOVEJOY, niece of the martyr, is a teacher of elocution at Knox College, Galesburg.

ROBERT E. MONAGHAN, of Chester, has been spoken of as the next Democratic candidate for Governor.

CONGRESSMAN PIERCE, of Boston, will spend the coming Summer in Europe, sailing from home on the 24th inst.

A. T. STEWART has his life insured for $1,000,000, while Henry Ward Beecher carries a policy of $100,000 on his life.

ARCHBISHOP MCCLOSKY, of New York, has received a dispatch from Rome announcing that he is to be made a Cardinal.

JAMES STEPHENS, the Fenian Head Centre, is about to be presented in Paris with an address, beautifully engrossed and illuminated, from his admirers in England.

GOVERNOR JOSEPH FRANCIS, of the Pasmaquoddy tribe of Indians, died last week in Maine, at the great age of one hundred and ten years. He was a wonderful checker-player.

SERIOUS reports have been in circulation recently concerning the bodily and mental condition of ex-Senator Nye, of Nevada. It has been learned from a trustworthy source that he is slowly convalescing, and that there is the most encouraging prospect of entire recovery from the nervous prostration from which Mr. Nye has been suffering for many months. The inclemency of the weather has kept him within doors since his return from the South, and has so greatly retarded his improvement that it has been necessary to give him the benefit of a change of scene. He has been removed, accordingly, to the residence of a friend in the country. His physician reported his condition a few days since as most favorable to a complete recovery.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

RUMORS of a contemplated *coup de etat* by the Bonapartists causes some uneasiness in Paris.

IN England they "compound felonies" also. The Earl of Dudley has paid the thieves who stole his wife's jewels $40,000 and recovered the jewels.

THE fishing season of 1875 has commenced on the Potomac, and that river will witness lively scenes in the next few weeks. By the twenty-fifth, the fisheries will be in full activity.

MRS. ISAAC L. SANFORD, of New Milford, 28 years old, has eloped from her third husband with a youth of 18, named Birdsey Barber, and is supposed to have gone to Ann Arbor, Michigan.

IT IS stated that a party of United States Senators, including Senator Cameron, intend going to Mexico shortly, partly for pleasure, and partly to inspect the silver mines of Sonora and Chihuahua, and look after railroad interests.

AT the meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in Boston, resolutions were adopted authorizing the Directors to pay from the surplus earnings a dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, beginning July 1st, 1875.

A DIFFICULTY occurred at Marshall, Mo., last Saturday, between Thomas Doak and J. T. Waddell, in which Doak fired several shots at Waddell, missing him, but mortally wounding John Morrison and a young boy, name not given. Doak has been arrested.

THE State of Nebraska offers for negotiation $50,000 of bonds, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the purchase of seed grain for destitute settlers in the grasshopper regions. The bonds are payable in ten years, and bear 10 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New York.

JOHN MITCHEL, who took part in an Irish riot some twenty years ago, cannot take a seat in Parliament yet, and the House of Commons did not hesitate half an hour about rejecting him. As he fought in the rebellion against this country, he is sure of a seat in our House if he will only come back to Virginia and run for Congress.—*Phila. Press.*

LADY BURDETT-COUTTS makes an appeal for the humming-birds. The sacrifice of these brilliant creatures to woman's love of ornaments is, my lady says, a needless cruelty. Besides, as a concession to naturalists, the slaughter should be stopped. One English house last year received 40,000 birds; at this rate, the extermination of the species is a mere question of time.

A BILL to satisfy the extreme temperance element of the State has just passed the Indiana Senate by a vote of 29 to 18. Under its provisions a prohibition license fee of $2,500 annually is established. During debate on the bill statistics presented showed that the working of the Baxter Temperance law had caused a loss to the State of $116,000 during the last two years.

A DESPERADO named Hall took a negro into a saloon at Waverly, Mo., kept by a man named Boal, and attempted to place him on an equality with the white men under the Civil Rights bill. The barkeeper protested. Hall insisted. The barkeeper then chased the negro out of the saloon with a revolver. Another negro, named Bell, then interfered, and the barkeeper shot him dead.

CHAS. L. LAWRENCE, one of the alleged principals in the lately dispersed gang of silk smugglers, at New York, has been arrested in Queenstown, Ireland. Lawrence Lafayette Graff, his partner, Gustave, Bell & Co., Robert Desanges, Deputy Collector of Port, are jointly indicted in the United States Courts for smuggling by evading payment of duties on imported silks, entering them, through the connivance of customs officials, as hosiery.

THERE is an unusual scarcity of oysters in the New York market now, owing to the fact that the oyster-beds of Long Island and Connecticut cannot be reached, because of the vast fields of ice by which they are blockaded, and also to the fact that a fleet of some fifteen schooners from Virginia, with consignments for that port, have been detained by adverse winds. Prices have gone up from 50 cents per 100 to $2; but the scarcity, of course, is only temporary.

MR. W. V. MCKEAN, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, Christian K. Ross, and Detective Jones visited New York on Saturday and saw several children in out-of-the-way places, who were said to bear a strong resemblance to Charlie Ross. None of them were found to be at all like the missing boy. Superintendent Walling, Central Detective Sellick, and Detective Jones were engaged in the search, but without any damaging result, and with no intimation as to what they contemplated doing was obtainable.—*N. Y. World.*

WHILE speaking of the bill lately passed by Congress enabling Colorado to form a State Government and come into the Union, it may be well to recollect that a similar opportunity was granted in 1864, and the people refused to accept. The next year a provisional Constitution was adopted, a State Government and United States Senators elected, and all things got in readiness for the bill which it was confidently expected would pass Congress and be approved by the President. But Andrew Johnson stepped in with one of his famous vetoes, and Colorado has been knocking for admission ever since.

ALFONSO AND MONTPENSIER.

A Brief Sketch of the Duke.

The rumored intention of King Alfonso to resign and the probable election of Duke de Montpensier to the Spanish throne may make a brief sketch of the latter of interest at this time.

The citizen Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orleans, Duke de Montpensier, who is spoken of for the throne, descends in cable, as the probable successor of King Alfonso XII. on the throne of Spain, should his majesty abdicate the Madrid sovereignty, is the fifth son of the late Louis Philippe, King of the French. He was born on the 31st of July, in the year 1824, and entered the French army on the 26th of April, 1842. He served during the campaign in Africa in 1843-'44. On the 10th of October, 1845, he was married to the Princess Maria Louisa, sister of Isabella the Second (Alfonso's mother) Queen of Spain. The husband and wife were expelled from the Spanish territory on the 6th of July, 1868. The Duke de Montpensier has held a party of political agitements in Spain ever since. He was proposed as King of the Spaniards by Admiral Topete and other lovers of governmental change. The proposition was finally opposed by Prim and the members of his party in the year 1869 and has ever since remained distasteful to all the "blue blood" Spaniards.

That King Alfonso abdicate the throne of Spain he will merely follow illustrious precedent in the voluntary relinquishment of kingly power in Madrid. He will be the sixth monarch who laid down the Spanish sceptre. They count in the following order:—Charles I. abdicated in the year 1555, Philip V. in 1724, Charles IV. in 1801, Isabella II. in 1870, Amadeus of Savoy in 1873, Alfonso XII. in 1875.

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN POSTAGE.

The Rates on Third-Class Matter Doubled.

By an amendment inserted in the "Sundry Civil" Appropriation bill just before Congress adjourned, the postage on all mailable matter, included in what is known as the "third-class," was fixed at one cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, instead of one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, which has been the rate hitherto.

The new law has already gone into effect, before the public generally has been informed of it, and the consequence is that great quantities of third-class matter are sent to the postoffices with insufficient postage on them. Among these are quantities of transient newspapers, magazines, etc., the postage on which is doubled under the new law. Below we give a list of mailable matter of the third-class:

All pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, books, book-manuscripts, proof-sheets, corrected proof-sheets, maps, prints, engravings, blank books, flexible patterns, samples of merchandise not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and other matter which may be declared mailable by law.

INDIAN DEVILS.

Story of the Two Captured Girls Whose Parents were Murdered by Indians Last Fall.

The Cheyenne chief Stone Calf came into the Cheyenne Agency last Saturday with 1,600 of his warriors and surrendered to the United States forces at that point. The two captive German girls were brought along and given up to the authorities. The girls state that since their capture in November last they have been the mistresses of Stone Calf and Gray Beard, and the eldest one is enciente and half-crazed with grief and shame. They were dressed in Indian Costume and tell terrible stories of the privatations and sufferings which they have endured. It will be remembered that at the time of their capture their parents, two brothers and a sister were massacred, and two other sisters taken into captivity. The captured sisters were recovered by General Miles' troops a couple of months ago, and sent to their relations in Georgia. The two now at the agency are aged respectively 17 and 11 years, and say they can identify the Indians who murdered the family. They are being tenderly cared for, but it is feared the older one will lose her mind. The surrendering of Stone Calf's outfit is the practical ending of the Indian disturbances on the Southwestern border.

ANTIDOTE TO CIVIL RIGHTS.

Bill Before the Virginia Legislature.

A bill has been introduced in the Virginia Legislature by Colonel Gilman, which provides that if any person shall enter or attempt to enter any inn, public conveyance on land or water, theatre, or other place of public amusement, for the purpose of injuring the business, or annoying or disturbing the owner, proprietor, or guests thereof, or who shall in a rude, angry, boisterous, or threatening manner demand other or different accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges than those offered or tendered by the agent of such owner or proprietor, or who shall in a rude, angry, threatening, or offensive manner insist on such accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges, after being informed by the person or persons on whom such demand is made that the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges asked for or demanded cannot be furnished because of insufficient room or insufficient provision, or because other or more guests or patrons cannot be properly or safely cared for or accommodated; or if any person shall demand or seek for such accommodations, facilities, advantages or privileges in any inn, theatre or other place of public amusement, for the purpose of inciting or causing any riot, breach of the peace or public disturbance; or if any person wickedly intending to secure gain to him or herself, or to secure loss to another, or cause, procure or incite vexatious litigation, shall make such demand or request, knowing or believing, or having reason to know or believe, that such inn, theatre or place of public amusement cannot accommodate other or more guests or patrons, or that his or her patronage is not desired by the proprietor or agent of such inn, theatre or place of amusement, shall, on conviction thereof, be confined in the county or corporation jail not exceeding —— months, and be fined not exceeding —— dollars, or both, at the discretion of the jury; and in all prosecutions under this section one-half of the fine shall go to the proprietor or owner of the inn, public conveyance, &c., against whom the annoyance, wrong or injury was done or attempted.

The bill further authorizes proprietors of public places of amusement to sell tickets to specified seats, and which tickets shall not be transferable if the words "not transferable" are written or printed thereon; and on presentation of any ticket so marked by any other than the person to whom the same was sold, the proprietor of such place or his authorized agent may, after tendering the price of such ticket, refuse the holder thereof admission; and any person holding a ticket so transferred who shall refuse to receive the price of such ticket when tendered, or who shall claim or demand the right of admission on such ticket after the same is refused, shall be deemed guilty of creating a public disturbance, and shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding —— dollars; one-half of which shall go to the proprietor of the theatre or other place of amusement where the offence was committed.

ORDINANCES.

NOTICE.—The following Ordinance relative to Street Improvements are published for information, in accordance with the provision of section 6 of an Act of Assembly, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled an act concerning Streets and Sewers in the city of Pittsburgh, approved March 20th, 1873:

SECTION 6. That no Ordinance or any improvement and no report of viewers shall be finally acted upon by both branches of Councils until at least one week after its report, publication and publication in official papers authorized to do the city printing.

And will be presented to Councils for final action at next meeting.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the opening of Fifty-fourth street from Butler street to McCandless avenue. Whereas it appears that a majority in interest has petitioned for the opening of Fifty-fourth street from Butler street to McCandless avenue, therefore

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to survey and open within sixty days from the date of the passage of this ordinance, Fifty-fourth street from Butler street to McCandless avenue, at a width of fifty feet, in accordance with a plan on file in the Engineer's office approved by Councils thirtieth day of December, 1872, and an ordinance relocating the same passed by Councils the eleventh day of May, A. D. 1874.

That damages, both direct and the benefits to pay the same to be assessed and collected in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act concerning streets and sewers in the city of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1854, and the several supplements thereto.

AN ORDINANCE—To authorize the Point Bridge Company to grade and pave the approaches to the Point bridge.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Point Bridge Company are hereby authorized and empowered to grade and regrade and pave and repave those portions of Penn avenue, Water street and Duquesne Way authorized to be occupied by the approaches to the Point bridge, and described in an ordinance entitled an ordinance locating the approaches to the Point bridge at the grades established by ordinances Nos. 116, 117 and 117½, file of C. C., 1875; Provided, however, and upon the express condition that said company shall do all of said grading, regrading, paving and repaving at its own expense, and shall pay all damages caused by said grading and regrading, and shall, before commencing to grade or regrade any of said streets, or to remove the pavement of any of said streets, file with the Controller a bond in the penal sum of $50,000, conditioned for its faithful compliance with the provisions of this ordinance, and that said company shall complete the grading of both approaches to said bridge within six years from the passage of this ordinance.

AN ORDINANCE—Locating the approaches to the Point bridge.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the approaches to the Point Bridge shall be and are hereby located as follows, to wit: The approach on Duquesne way shall begin at a point about 180 feet eastwardly from east curb of Second street, thence deflecting from the line of Duquesne way at an angle of 10° 30′ to the right, 6.9 degrees to the right, for a distance of about 965 feet to the abutment of the bridge at a width of fifty feet.

The approach on Water street shall commence at a point about 120 feet southeastwardly of the south curb of Penn avenue, thence at a deflection of four and one half (4½°) degrees to the left for a distance of about 870 feet to the Point bridge at a width of fifty feet.

AN ORDINANCE—Providing for the assessment of the cost of the construction of a culvert under Main street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Board of Viewers of street improvements be and they are hereby authorized and directed to assess the damages and benefits caused by the grading of Stanton avenue from Butler street to Hiland avenue, in accordance with an act of Assembly entitled "An act concerning streets and sewers in the city of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

AN ORDINANCE—To authorize the assessment of damages caused by the grading of Washington avenue, from Brownsville avenue to the city line.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Board of Viewers of Street Improvements be and they are hereby authorized and directed to assess the damages and benefits caused by the grading of Washington avenue, from Brownsville avenue to the city line, in accordance with an act of Assembly entitled "An act concerning streets and sewers in the city of Pittsburgh," approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto.

AN ORDINANCE—Establishing the grade of those portions of Water street and the Monongahela wharf, to be occupied as an approach to the Point bridge.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the grade of those portions of Water street and the Monongahela wharf, to be occupied as an approach to the Point bridge, shall be and is hereby established as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north curb of Liberty street, thence to a rise of 1° 89′ feet per 100 feet to center of Penn avenue, thence at a rise of 4° 2′ feet per 100 feet to the Point bridge.

AN ORDINANCE—Establishing the grade of those portions of Duquesne way and the Allegheny wharf to be occupied as an approach to Point bridge.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the grade of those portions of Duquesne way and Allegheny wharf to be occupied as an approach to the "Point bridge" shall be and is hereby established as follows, to wit: Beginning at the extension of the west curb of Second street, then at a rise of 4.0 feet per 100 feet to the abutment of the Point bridge.

AN ORDINANCE—Authorizing the grading, paving and curbing of Cliff street from Cassatt street to Ledlie street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the City Engineer be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the grading, paving and curbing of Cliff street from Cassatt street to Ledlie street, and to let the same in the manner directed by an Act concerning streets approved January 6th, 1864, and the several supplements thereto and ordinances of Councils relative to the same.

AN ORDINANCE—Establishing the grade of Devillier street, from Centre avenue to Rose street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the grade of Devillier street be and is hereby established as follows: Commencing at south curb of Centre avenue, at an elevation of 269.27, thence distance of 51.77 feet to an elevation 269.77 feet; thence at a rate of 1.28 feet per of 100 to north curb of Rose street at an elevation of 273.37.

AN ORDINANCE—Changing and establishing the grade of Penn avenue from Second street to Water street.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the grade of Penn avenue from Second street to Water street be and the same is hereby changed and established as follows, to wit: Beginning at the west curb of Second street; thence at a rise of 1.07 feet per 100 feet to Water street.

E. S. MORROW, Clerk.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING from 6 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Keller.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
SPRING GOODS
Opening this Week at
Jos. Horne & Co.'s
RETAIL.
BRAIDED CASHMERE COSTUMES,
Braided Cashmere Cloaks,
CLOTH JACKETS,
Embroidered Cashmere Shawls.
Special attention is directed to our line of
Black "Hand-Spun" Silks
Of which we now have a full assortment open, from $2.00 per yard up—sold with guarantee to wear.
Black Silk Warp and Wool Cachemires.
Embroidered Tasso and Linen Guipure Stripe, a new material for Polonaises and Overdresses.
Spring Styles Ladies' Chip, Straw and Hair
BONNETS AND HATS,
In Black, Brown and Drab.
Flowers and Feathers,
Hat Scarfs and Ribbons
Fancy Plaid and Brocade Sash Ribbons, Satin Ribbons with Real and Pat. Vel. Lace Ends. Silk Illusion Ties.
CRAPE DU CHENE TIES,
With Antique Lace Ends.
New Styles Ladies' Turn Down Linen Collars and Cuffs to match.
Damask Tabling and Napkins.
Extra Bargains in Huck and Damask Towels.
Ladies' Fine English Lisle Gloves 1 to 4 buttons.
Ladies' Striped Cotton Hose.
Colored Silk Stripe Balbriggan Hose.
Unbleached Cotton Flannels, Satin Cloth and Fancy Feet.
Some extra bargains on Hosiery Counter in the line of CHILDREN'S GOODS, to close out.
197 and 199
PENN AVE.
BARGAINS! BARGAINS
Ladies' Costumes, Shawls, Sacques
AND
DRESS GOODS
Selling regardless of cost to close out the Winter Stock. Bleached Damask, Shirt Fronts, Table Linens and Napkins marked down at the lowest cash prices, at
H. J. LYNCH'S
No. 96 Market Street.
BUSINESS CHANGES.
NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The undersigned have this day dissolved their copartnership by mutual consent.
S. D. HUBBARD,
C. W. HUBBARD,
GEO. H. STOVER,
UTILLES BAIRD,
J. A. MCCORMICK,
H. M. DAVIS,
Late partners as S. D. HUBBARD & CO.
The business of the late firm will be settled by S. D. HUBBARD, who will continue the manufacture of ECLIPSE STEAM GAUGES, under the firm name of S. D. HUBBARD & CO., at the old stand, corner of First avenue and Ferry street.
PITTSBURGH, March 6, 1875. fe10n98
NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
The undersigned have this day dissolved their co-partnership by mutual.
S. ROEDELHEIM,
S. RING,
H. SCHLOSS,
Late partners as Roedelheim, Bing & Co.
PITTSBURGH, February 27, 1874. mu3n77w
EASE AND COMFORT
Nothing can be better than a ADJUSTABL FOLDING CHAIR.

Combines five different articles of furniture in one. Makes an Easy Chair, a Child's Crib, a Lounge, a full length Bed, an Invalid or Lounge Chair, and folds completely up, occupying a space of two feet square by eight inches deep and weighs but sixty pounds. Don't fail to call and examine it before selecting your Holiday Presents. To see it is to appreciate its merits. ADJUSTABLE FOLDING CHAIR CO., No. 3 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. de19
MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 Smithfield Street,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.
OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 99 Water Street.
ja25:mu97

DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS.
WED
WILLIAM SEMPLE'
NEW SPRING G
DRESS GOODS, &C.
LATEST STYLES.
UNSURPASSED BARGAINS.
DRESS SILKS!
We are now offering Unusually Good Bargains in Black Dress Silks, at all prices from from $1.00 to $4.00 per yard, direct from the best Lyons manufactories.
Extra Good Bargains in Colored Dress Silks.
At 75c to $1, Real Silk Poplins, worth $1.75, in beautiful spring colors.
Black Mohair Alpacas,
Extraordinary Good Bargains offered,
At 25 cents, 28 cents, 33 cents, 37½ cents, 50 cents, 62½ cents and 75 cents per yard.
New Spring Styles in Tycoon Repps.
New Spring Plain and Matalasse Pongees.
New Spring Styles in Plaids.
New Spring Cashmeres, Diagonals, &c.
New Spring Shades in Alpacas, &c.
Special Good Bargains in
Black All Wool Cashmeres.
From 75c upward.
MOURNING DRESS GOODS
Of Every Description.
At 37½ and 50c Black Empress Cloth, worth 62½ and 75c.
NEW SPRING STYLES IN
Ladies' Made-up Suits,
Woden, Paisley and Fancy Shawls.
Jackets, Sacques, &c.
Mourning Shawls.
S
New and Desirable Go
European Markets, will
ern cities every week an
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
FINANCIAL.
FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
OF ALLEGHENY,
No. 171 Federal Street.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.
DISCOUNT EVERY DAY.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.
J. W. HALL, Vice President.
Simon Drum, D. Macferren,
Geo. D. Riddle, R. H. Knox,
R. W. Cartwright,
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.
HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK
LIBERTY STREET.
Corner Sixth avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000
DIRECTORS.
W. A. Reed, R. Robinson,
Jacob Rush, William Freeman,
S. H. Nesbit, R. M. Leonard,
Paul H. Hacke,
President—R. ROBINSON.
Vice President—P. H. HACKE.
Cashier—JOHN MURPHY.
A general Banking business conducted. Interest paid on time deposits. Deposits received in any amount from $1 upward. Accounts solicited.
Bank open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 6 to 8 P. M.
Allegheny National Bank,
OF PITTSBURGH.
No. 33 Fifth Avenue.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. MCCANDLESS, Cashier.
PARK SAVINGS BANK
No. 192 Federal St.,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
CAPITAL - - - $100,000.
Stockholders individually liable. Interest paid on time deposits.
DIRECTORS.
James Rafferty, George Stewart,
Wm. Anderson, Thompson Copland,
P. M. Arthurs, Hugh Richardson
Isaac Rigby, William F. Dill, Jr.,
H. Hunneshagen,
JAMES RAFFERTY, President.
A. N. BURCHFIELD, Cashier.
Commercial Banking Company,
Cor. Smithfield St. and Third Ave.,
PITTSBURGH
CAPITAL - - -

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,

Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.

CAPITAL, ... $250,000.
SURPLUS, ... 127,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,

Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL.....$200,000.

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.

6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.

W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.
THURSDAY March 11, 1875.

A moderately active monetary demand characterized yesterday. In other departments of business there was also more movement, although the nearly impassable condition of the streets hinders the transaction of business. There is an undertone of confidence that our manufactories will start up soon. We cannot trace it to any reliable source, but it is evident that both manufacturers and puddlers are anxions to get to work. Attempts are being made again to compromise, but are not as yet successful. On the other hand, the puddlers are, in small squads, engaging in work. If they could realize how much the prosperity of our city needs the resumption of work in our mills the parties in interest would, if possible, harmonize differences, and again start work.

—The favorable balance of trade is doing its perfect work in bringing home the foreign debt. For a time the supposition was that the sending home of such large amounts of Government sixes was caused by the sale or exchange of these bonds for the new fives. Then it was supposed that it was done to obtain gold for Europe. But now large batches of the new fives are beginning to arrive from Europe, and also considerable amounts of railroad bonds have been returned from England. That England wants the gold there can be no doubt. That has been her unceasing want in all her commerce with us. Every feature in her commercial arrangements looks to that. It is a thing never lost sight of. Hence it is no new development now that she is drawing from us all she can. But it is a new feature that she cannot obtain our gold in exchange for merchandise, but must send home those five-twenty bonds that she has been so long accumulating against us and drawing interest.

We have at last secured the vantage ground in commerce, and it behooves us to neglect nothing in our efforts to hold it. We regard the cancelling of a large part of the foreign debt as the necessary preliminary to the resumption of specie payments already provided for by act of Congress. For while that enormous debt of twelve hundred millions stood against us any portion of it could at any time be sent home to obtain gold for Europe, as is now being done. But in the nature of things, if we adhere to our present national policy, that process must exhaust itself. If the imports of merchandise revive the return of our bonds must decline. But if the enormous increase of our exports prevents this the reduction of the foreign debt carries with it a consequent diminution of the shipments of gold to pay interest.

With the approach of spring we anticipate several favorable changes that will reduce the drain of gold and silver. First, there is a fair prospect of the revival of general trade, that will require it at a greater volume in future, so that Europe will not be called upon to settle such large balances. Second, the reflux of the emigrants will cease because the revival of trade will make work plenty, and the advices from the general stagnation in Europe will discourage emigration to the old homes. Third, as soon as resumption takes place in France the hoarding now going on there will be stopped, and with that the drain upon other countries to provide gold and silver for France must come to an end. And finally the great Centennial in 1876 must completely turn the tide of travel in this direction, and so counteract for a time the drain caused by our own absenteeism.

—We see it stated that an annual reduction of about 10 per cent. a year in the cost of collecting the revenue has been effected, as follows: $224,000 at New York, $100,000 at Boston, $85,000 at New Orleans, $53,000 at Philadelphia, $38,000 at Baltimore, $22,000 at Mobile, and $8,000 at Norfolk. At six other ports on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, including Charleston and Savannah, there has been a reduction of $700,000 at the custom houses so far reached. The greatest reduction was in the office at Mobile, the whole expense having been previous by $45,000. A further cutting down of expenses is contemplated in some of the offices named, and work will be extended at once to all custom houses where the rule can be applied. It is proposed to bring the cost of the customs establishment down to the basis of the reduced importations and revenues from customs.

—The proposition before the Legislature of this State, giving authority to the cities of the State to tax not exceeding one per cent. on premiums received by fire insurance companies incorporated by this State and doing business in its cities, for the support of the paid fire departments of those cities, has been defeated, much to the joy of the underwriters.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opening.	Closed
Gold	115	115¼
U. S. 5-20s—1861—coupon	119½	120
5-20 1862	116	116
5-20s—1864	117¾	117¾
" 1865	118¾	118¾
" 1865—coupons	119	119¼
10-40's	119	119¼
Currency 6's	114¾	114¾
New 5-per cents.	114	114
10-40's—coupons		

RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102¾	102¾
Erie	27¾	27¾
" preferred	100¾	100¾
L. C.	5¾	6
L. & L. C.	35	35½
St. Paul	57	58½
Do. Pref	73½	73½
Michigan Southern	75	75¼
Do Central	45¾	45¾
North Western Common	58½	58½
Do. Pref	104¾	104¾
Rock Island	91¾	91¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¾	90¾
Pacific Mail	27¾	27¾
Western Union Telegraph	27¾	27¾
Ohio & Mississippi	17	17
Union Pacific	14½	14½
Toledo & Wabash	17¾	17¾
Marlem	129¼	129½
Adams Express	103	103
American Express	63	63¼
U. S. Express	59½	60
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	85	85
Quicksilver	36	36
Fort Wayne	98¾	98¾
Hannibal & St. Joseph	23½	23½
Panama	112	113½
Iron Mountain		

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Askd.
P. R. R.	55¼	
" " scrip	102½	
" " 1st	98¾	
Reading	33¾	
United Cos. of N. J.	114	114½
Oil Creek	63¼	63½
Lehigh Valley	44¾	
Central Transportation	54	55½
Empire do.	92	
A. V. R. R. 7-30	75½	76
P. C. & St. L. 7's		

NEW YORK, March 10, 1875.

Money, after loaning at 7 per cent, closed at 3½@4; prime mercantile paper 5 to 7. Sterling was unsettled and lower at 479@480 for sixty days and 483¾ for sight. The customs receipts were $205,000. Gold was strong at 115@115¼. The latter the closing to-day was more successful than on any previous day. The borrowing rates were ¾ to 1-32 per diem, the latter the closing rate. Loans in exceptional cases were made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $109,000. The clearings were $58,000,000. Government bonds were firm. Railroad bonds were strong, with the Pacific issues and Northwest consolidated gold bonds as features. State bonds were neglected.

To-day has been a very important day in Wall street, with the public interest centered chiefly in the Stock Exchange. At the opening of business great buoyancy prevailed in the market for securities, and there was a further improvement in values.

In the upward movement Union Pacific securities were the most prominent—the rising to 48¾, the first mortgage bonds to 97, the land grants to 100¼, and the sinking funds to 90½, these prices being in most instances the highest ever attained. The large advance in Union Pacific issues was caused by the annual report, the adoption of the same by the stockholders at Boston to-day, and harmony at the meeting. The adoption of the report carried with it the recommendation of the directors that an annual dividend of 6 per cent. be declared, payable quarterly, commencing July 1st. Telegrams from Boston state that 329,668 shares were voted at the election to-day, being 70,000 shares more than last year, and the largest vote ever polled. The vote was unanimous for the following ticket: Oliver Ames, Elisha Atkins, F. Gordon Dexter, Benjamin E. Bates, Oliver Ames 2d, Ezra H. Baker, Sidney Dillon, Jay Gould, Charles J. Osborne, Geo. S. Scott, Samuel M. Mills, Jas. M. Smith, Joseph Richardson, G. M. Dodge and John Sharp. The annual report shows that the gross earnings for the year ending December 31st, 1874, were $10,559,889.12, and the expenses, including taxes, $4,622,314.95, leaving a surplus of earnings of $5,907,555.17, equal to 7 per cent. on the stock and bonds of the company. The operating expenses were 44.05 per cent. of the gross earnings, against 48.46 per cent. last year.

After Union Pacific, Northwest common was next in point of interest, advancing to 58½, the highest price of the season. This is seems to be quiet and steady buying of this stock, under the belief that the affairs of the company have improved considerably during the past year and are likely to undergo further improvement under the amendment to the Pooling law. Western Union was prominent in dealings, and rose to 76¾, under the declaration of a 2 per cent. quarterly dividend, payable April 15. St. Paul rose to 36¾, Lake Shore to 74¾, Rock Island to 105, Ohio to 75½, Pacific Mail to 40¾, and Wabash to 14½.

At intervals during the day the transactions were attended with great activity and excitement. In late afternoon dealings the activity subsided, and there was a general reaction from the highest point of the day under sales to realize the profits of the advance. The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated 227,000 shares, of which 40,000 were Pacific Mail, 9,000 Western Union, 24,000 Northwest, 8,500 St. Paul, 8,700 Lake Shore, 6,000 Ohios, 6,000 Wabash, and 88 Union Pacific.

*Government*s.—U.S. coupons of 1881, 119½; 5-20's of '62, 116; do of '64, 117; do of '65, 119¼; do '65 new, 118½; do of '67, 119¼; do of '68, 119½; new 5s, 114¾; 10-40s, 114; currency 6s, 119¾.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 97; Tennessee, old, 64; do new, 64; Virginia, new, 52; do old 53; North Carolina, old, 35; do new, 34.

Stocks.—Canton, 61; Western Union Telegraph Company, 75¾; Quicksilver, 32; Adams Express, 102; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express 86; American Merchants Union Ex., 63¼; United States Express, 59¾; Pacific Mail, 39¾; New York Central, 102¾; Erie, 27¾; do preferred, 42; Hudson River, 129¾; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 77; Pittsburgh, 91¾; Northwestern common, 49¾; do preferred, 57¾; Rock Island, 104¾; New Jersey Central, 110; St. Paul, 35¾; do preferred, 56½; Toledo & Wabash, 14¾; do preferred, 25; Chicago & Terre Haute, 24; do preferred, 25; Chicago & Alton, 100¾; do preferred, 104; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 86; Burlington & Quincy, 107; Lake Shore, 73¾; Panama, 5; Illinois Central, 107; Lake Shore, Pacific, 47; Central Pacific, 97½; Union, 85¾; Delaware & Lackawana, 111¾.

LONDON, March 10—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £12,000. Consols, money, 93¾@93¾; account, 93¾@93¾; 5-20's of '65, 107¾; do of '67, 107¾; 10-40's, 103; new 5s, 103¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 28¼@28½; do. preferred, 39.

PARIS, March 10.—Rentes 65f. 20c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.
WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1875.

There is nothing new to be recorded in regard to the general merchandise markets; trade continues to drag, which may be attributed in part to the inclement condition of the weather, which always has a depressing effect upon out-door business, although at best, it has not been up to what it should be or usually is at this season of the year. An effort is being made to bring the iron lock-out to a speedy close, and it is earnestly hoped that it may be successful, as there will be no material or permanent improvement in our local trade until the mills are started up, and employment afforded to the hundreds, if not thousands, who are idle, and many of them have not the means to obtain the necessaries of life.

There was a very good attendance at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, and there was no scarcity of samples, but buyers, to use a common phrase, were few and far between. It was there reported that one of our grain dealers had or was about to suspend, caused by the inability of others to meet their obligations promptly, the larger than those of the corresponding time last week, the market is holding its own fully as well, if not better, indeed, and while there has been an easier feeling, prices upon the whole have undergone but little change.

QUOTATIONS

Extra 100 lb sheep	6.75@6.85
Prime 86@90 lb sheep	6.50@6.65
Good 75@85 lb sheep	6.00@6.25
Indiana sheep, fair quality	5.50@6.00
Extra heavy sheep, 120@150 lbs	7.25@7.50

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and no case exceeding thirty days, two-thirds cost of stock. Please telegraph amount of Draft and Car Nos. We engage in no speculations. Commissions $10 per car.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

RECEIPTS OF CATTLE AT NEW YORK.

Of the 84 car loads of cattle received at New York during the week, 201 cars arrived by the Hudson River road, 150 cars by the Pennsylvania road, and 11 cars by the Erie road. Ohio sent 166; Illinois, 119 carcasses; Morris, Walxels & Co. 38 s; Siegel & Meyers, 31 do; Coon & Thompson, 20 do; and Simon Moses 15 do.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 10, 1875.

FLOUR—In good demand at full prices.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand active and prices advanced; No 1 spring 92c bid; No 2 88c strictly fresh; 87½c regular spot; 78¾c seller April; 90@90¾c seller May; 93½@94c seller June; No 3 84¼c; rejected, 74½c. Corn: No 2 quiet; 44c bid seller April, 44¾c bid seller May. Oats: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 32¾c spot; 33@33¼c seller April; 34@34¼c seller May; rejected 31c. Rye dull and nominal; No 1 97@97½c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs steady; light $7.00@7.65. Pork: demand fair and prices advanced to $18.80@18.90 spot; $18.75@18.80 seller April; $18.75 seller June. Lard: demand active and prices advanced; $13.37½ seller March; $13.45 seller April; $12.85 seller May. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 6¼@6¾c; short rib middles 9¾c; short clear 10¾c, all loose spot.

SEEDS—Steady and unchanged.

WHISKY—In fair demand and market firm at $1.19.

On call Board grain was unchanged. Pork $18.85 April; $18.42½ May; large sales of April. Lard $13.45.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Flour in fair demand; receipts 7,960 bbls.; superfine Western and State $4.60@4.85; common to choice $5.00@5.10; good to choice $5.15@5.30; white wheat extra $5.50@6.00; extra Ohio $5.50@6.00; extra St. Louis $5.50@6.00; fancy flour firm at $7@8.00. Corn meal steady at $3.30. Wheat firmer; No 1 spring $1.20; No 2 $1.09@1.09½; No 2 Chicago $1.12@1.14¾; No 2 Northwest $1.12½@1.14¾; No 2 Milwaukee $1.15@1.17. Rye quiet and firm at 90@95c. Barley firmer at $1.25@1.31. Barley malt dull and heavy at 85c. Oats in moderate demand; receipts 24,000 bushels; mixed western 39@41c; white western 44@46c. Hay firm and unchanged. Coffee quiet and steady. Sugar quiet and good refining 7¾@8c; prime 8¾c. Molasses firmer at 68c. Petroleum easier; refined 14¾@14¾c; crude 9½c. Tallow steady at 8½@8¾c. Rice in moderate steady at 6½@7c. Eggs heavy at 23@23½c. Pork firmer at $19.25@19.50. Cut meats quiet at 8¾c. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet; bellies 10c. Middles steady; long clear 10¾@10¾c; short clear 11c. Lard firmer; prime steam 13¾@13¾c; refined for the continent 14c. Butter quiet; ordinary to fancy western 20@30c. Cheese quiet and easier; quotable at 6¾@8¾c for white, 6½@8c for colored. Whisky quiet and firm at $1.12.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—Flour: small stock, with only a local demand; double $4.75; treble $5.50@6.62½; choice $6.75@6.. Corn in good demand; white mixed 48c; white 48c; yellow in demand and firm at 47½c. Oats quiet and lower at 36c. Bran scarce and dull at $1.30. Hay dull and lower; prime $23; choice $26. Pork quiet at a shade lower and more active. Dry salt meats dull; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 11½c. Bacon scarce and dull at 11½@12c. Lard dull; tierce packers 14c; refined 14½c; keg 14¾c. Sugar in light supply, but good demand and prices firm; inferior 6¾@7c; fair to prime 7¾@8¾c; choice 8¾@9c. Molasses in good demand, but stock dwindling; common 60@65c; fair 65@70c; prime to choice 80@86c. Whisky dull; $1.10@1.14. Coffee in good demand for carcoes; fair to prime 12@13½c. Corn meal firmer at $3.85.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—Cotton quiet and steady at 15¾c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1.07@1.10. Corn firm at 39@39½. Oats steady at 30@32c. Rye steady at $1.10@1.12. Barley dull and unchanged. Lard firm; current make of steam 13¼@13½c. Bulk meats: demand active and prices advanced; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib sides 10¾@10¾c. Bacon steady at 8, 11, 11¼@11¾c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at $1.10.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—Flour fairly active and unchanged. Wheat in good demand and firm; No 1 western red $2.20; No 2 $1.19; No 2 Corn weaker; western mixed 50@51c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull at $1.04@1.05. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions firm and more active. Pork $19.50@20. Bulk meats: shoulders 7½c; clear rib 10¾c. Bacon: shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 11¾@11¾c; clear 12¾@13¼c. Butter steady, fairly active and unchanged. Petroleum: nominally 7¾@7¾c. Coffee quiet and unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Petroleum: crude, refined 14¾c; crude 10¾@10¾c in bbls; 7¾@7¾c for bulk. Corn weaker; No 2 yellow 47½c. Oats steady; No 2 white 36c. Provisions firm; mess pork $19.50@20. Bacon: shoulders 8¾c; clear rib 11¾c; clear 12¾c. Lard: prime steam 13¾c; kegs 14¾c. Butter steady, fairly active and unchanged. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Cotton lower at 15¾@15¾c. Flour firm $4.10@4.85. Wheat higher at $1.07½. Corn lower at 36@36c. Oats firmer at 30@30¾c. Barley higher at $1.15@1.25. Rye dull at $1. Whisky firm at $1.10. Pork firmer at $19. Bacon firm at 8, 11, 11¼, 11¼@11¾c. Lard firm at 13¾c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 10.—Cotton dull at 15¾@15¾c. Flour quiet at $4.50@5.00. Wheat steady at $1.10. Corn steady at 36c. Oats steady at 72½c. Lard 14½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 8c; sides 10½c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 7¾c; sides 10½@10¾c. Hams; sugar cured 14c, all packed. Whisky firm at $1.15.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 10.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat: demand fair and market firm; No 1 white Michigan $1.15; extra $1.15¾; amber do $1.08; seller April $1.10; seller May $1.12½; No 1 red $1.11½; No 2 $1.07¾. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull; Michigan 57¾; white 57c. Clover seed $6.20.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 7¾; Orleans 8@8¼d; sales of 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export and 6,700 bales for American. Breadstuffs quiet. Refined petroleum 10½@11d; spirits do 9@9½d. Lard 60s 9d. Shoulders 44s.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—Cotton quiet at 15¾@15¾c. Flour and Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm; Pork $20.00. Bulk meats active at 7¾, 10¾, 10¾@10¾c. Bacon firm at 8, 11¾@11¾c. Sugar cured hams 13@13½c. Lard 14@14½c. Whisky firm at $1.10.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, March 10.—Flour firm, but quiet. Wheat steady; No 1 Milwaukee 93c; No 2 85½c. Corn scarce and higher; No 2 mixed 43¾c. Rye scarce at 61@62c. Barley dull and weak; No 2 $1.08; No 3 held at 96c.

Boston.

BOSTON, March 10.—Flour firm; western superfine $4.25@4.50; common extras $5.00@5.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota extras $5.25@5.75; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $5.25@6.25; Illinois $5.75@7. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 57c; corn firm and in demand; mixed and yellow 48@49c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 10.—Cotton quiet; middling 15¾@15¾c. Flour dull at $4.75@7. Corn: market bare; last sales at 43c. Oats firm at 60c. Lard easier at 13¾@14¾c. Bulk meats firm at 7¾, 10¾@10¾c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, March 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; extra $1.14¾; No 1 $1.12¾; amber $1.08. Corn quiet at 60@60¾c. Oats quiet at 30c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 10.—Flour steady at $5.75@6.00. Wheat steady at $1.01@1.10. Corn steady at 40@45c. Oats steady at 30@32c. Rye quiet at $1.07. Barley quiet at $1.20@1.25.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—Wheat, Corn, Oats and Petroleum firm and unchanged.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, March 10.—Cattle: receipts, including 41 cars reported to arrive, 4,300 head; market active and weak at yesterday's prices. Sheep and lambs: receipts 4,200 head, making total for the week 13,200 head; market active and strong at yesterday's quotations. Hogs: receipts, including 13 cars reported to arrive, 4,800 head; total for the week 13,200 head; market dull and dragging; Yorkers light $6.75@6.90; best heavy hogs holding at $7.40@7.75, with slow demand.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Cattle: receipts 3,500 head; active trade at full prices; common to medium steers $4.75@5.25; good to extra $5.40@6.75; butchers and feeders $3@4.75. Sales choice steers at $5@6.37½; shipments 1,800 head. Hogs: active and higher for choice, others steady; prices range at $6@7.60; sales mostly at $6.90@7.35; shipments 7,000 head. Sheep: receipts 1,200 head; market less active, but firm at full prices; inferior to common $2.25@4.50; medium $4.75@5.00; good to extra $5.25@5.75.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Beeves: receipts 2,500; quality ordinary to good; market brisk at a shade of reduction from Monday's rates; extreme range 10½@12¾c; sales at 11¾@12¼c. Sheep: receipts 6,600 for two days; market active and firmer; sales at 6½@6.87½; shipments 1,800 head. Hogs: active and higher for choice, others steady; prices range at $6@7.60; sales mostly at $6.90@7.35; shipments 7,000 head. Sheep: receipts 1,200 head; market less active, but firm at full prices; inferior to common $2.25@4.50; medium $4.75@5.00; good to extra $5.25@5.75.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Hogs quiet; Yorkers 5¾@6¼c; medium to fair packing 6¾@6¾c; good to extra $7.25@7.30. Cattle firm; sales of prime to choice steers at 6¾c; good do 6@6¼c; wintered Texans 4½c; through Texans 4c.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—Hogs: common grades dull at $6.00@6.60; fair to medium $6.75@7.25; good to choice $7.30@7.50.

BOSTON, March 10.—Wool is unchanged and quiet. Manufacturers continue to purchase in lots as wanted, and are not anxious about the future. Notwithstanding the small stocks of domestic in the country, it is a remarkable fact that the imports of foreign descriptions are not large at any point. Ohio and Pennsylvania 33@37c; combing and delaine fleeces are scarce and in demand at 60@65c; superfine and extra pulled wanted at 50@55c; the stock of desirable superfine wool on the market is small.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 10.—There was an improved jobbing movement, but the package trade is dull. Print cloths ruled quiet, and imported fabrics are sluggish. Cotton goods are firm and generally unchanged prices. Indian Orchard brown cottons are advanced in first hands. Prints are in improved request and firm. Cotton flannels 2½ active and prices advancing. Woolen goods are quiet, but firm. Shawls are fairly active.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Cotton quiet at 16¼@16¾c; futures closed strong; sales of 17,900 bales; March 16¼@16 9-32c; April 16¾@16 25-32c; May 17 11-32c; June 17 11-32@17 3-4c; July 17 19-32@17¾c; August 17 23-32@17¾c; September 17¾@17 3-16c; October 16¾@16 21-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—Cotton in moderate demand; sales of 3,700 bales; market closed steady; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 15¾@15¾c; low middling 14¾@15¼c; middling to strict middling 15¾@15¾c; good middling to middling fair 16@16¼c; receipts 4,708 bales; exports coastwise 809; stock 249,726; unsold last evening 160,800; on shipboard 85,000.

Chicago Seed Market.

CHICAGO, March 9.—There was a large amount of only fair and common timothy offered on the market, and as the demand was chiefly for the better qualities, sales were exceedingly dull and slow; prices, however, were not forcing their property on the market, and although rather a weak feeling prevailed, prices were without material change. For strictly prime and choice samples there was a light demand and holders were asking about former prices. Sales were made at $1.75@2.30 for very poor to fair, $2.30@2.35 for good, $2.37½@2.50 for good to strictly prime. Clover was in fair demand and prices under light offerings of fair to prime, a shade higher. Sales were made at $6.20@6.35 for fair to prime medium, and $6.60 was paid for mammoth. Flax sold at $2.25 for choice, and $2.20 for fair to good, $1.95 to $2.00 for good. Hungarian remains steady at 80@85 cents, and millet at 90@95c, according to quality.

Cincinnati Horse Market.

There is a continued good demand for Horses of higher quality at fair prices. A number of Eastern buyers are in the market, seeking good driving and saddle horses. Prices, while are unchanged, are quoted: Plugs, $50@80; plow nags, $80@60; common work, $50@85, common, $60@90; medium drivers, $90@120; street car, $150@160; Boston chunks, $80@160; good harness Horses for home use, $150@200; extra fancy Horses, $200@250; heavy draft, $150, $200 and $300.

The Mule market prices remain: 14@15 hands, $75@100; 15 and 15½ hands, $100@125, and 16 hands, $125@150.—*Commercial.*

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—1 car s iron Reese G & W; 9 pkgs bulb paper D W Jenkins; 2 pkgs bronzed tin Hill W & Co; 1 pkg mdse Bishop & Co; 20 bills hacking S Boyd & co; 2 cases shoes W G Hoover; 2 bxs h ware Birmingham Iron Co; 1 pkg paper Manogg Bros; 1 bdl do Bell & Co; 9 pkgs glass F Pollard; 3 bxs glass Excelsior Flint Glass co; 15 kegs nail mead J Porterfield & co; 40 bbls do Graff B & Co; 1 car scrap iron Robert Mercer; 1 bdl eggs J do apples Head C & Co; 24 do g apples W J Steel & Co; 29 do Aiken W & P; 10 bbls and 1 hf bbl do W H Lemon; 1 piano J Mccall; 12 bbls apples H Rea; 17 do 25 do beans 6 casks eggs Vogt M & Co; 57 bbls and 2 hf bbls do H Floyd & co; 25 do apples Hay S; 2 do H J Mccracken Bros; 8 bxs cheese E Fox & co; 6 bbls eggs P Duff & Son; 1 do F T Kennedy; 1 do 4 apples J H Lob & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—2 cars bbls apples Duff & Mitchell; 1 do do Graff B & co; 2 bbls apples 1 box tallow 1 bdl rags R J Mccracken & Bros; 5 tubs butter J H Loh & co; 3 do 1 bdl eggs H Lewis & co; 1 car hay Graff B & Co; 1 do do Fox & Bro; 5 tubs butter Johnson C & Co; 1 do do 1 bdl eggs J Johnson C & Co; 1 do power press Pgh Book & News co; 10 bbls flour J A Renshaw; 4 tres bacon Hill, Wells & Co; 2 trks salt sundry W B Negley & co; 10 pkgs tobacco L A Adler; 25 bxs candles Knox & Orr; 24 casks tobacco Pretzfeld Bro; 10 casks do Curry & M; 7 do do Gallon & Co; 1 do do Hamilton tools P Hamman & Bro; 30 bdls scythes J P Dean; 20 bbls flour 10 do do 20 do apples Hamilton & Co; 1 tre bacon Kerr & Co; 24 casks tobacco 8 pkgs do C Atwell & co; 42 bales cotton Eagle cotton mills; 1 bdl rags Frank, Dilworth & Co; 1 car scrap Crawford Mfg co; 2 cars hay G P Comstock; 25 sks mral Dorrington Bros.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—29 cars coal N Y & C G Co; 20 do Armstrong D & co; 5 do sicne isabella Furnace co; 2 do scrap Graham & Bro; 1 do potatoes Voigt M & co; 1 do hay Keil A R; 2 do hay Frank Peyton; 2 do Laing & Mck; 2 do hay J Duff; 1 do do Hamilton & Co; 1 do do H Ann Mccarthy; 1 do scrap Gayton & S; 1 do paraffine Loomis & co; 2 do oats Scott J & co; 1 do do Graff B & Co; 1 do hay M A Cramer; 1 do R W Owens; ½ bbl eggs R W Owens; 1 bag J Korls; 8 bxs bottles J C Buffum & co; 20 bags oats F McAfee; 1 box mdse H Stuver; 1 do do Hamilton & co; 17 cm bbls W Hirst; 1 box mdse J Seibert; 1 do 1 do mdse A D Kealy; 2 calves J Hoffman; 1 box butter D Kuhns; 1 box mdse J Welsh & Bro; 1 do butter J A Hurd; 1 box mdse J Kligsmith; 4 calves Peter Dietz; 7 baskets cabbage 10 bbls apples D Mccarthy; 24 bxs tyre A Bryan & co; 1 bbl cider J Lavery.

ALLEGHENY STATION—1 car staves Central Ref Oil Co; 1 do lumber Mullen S & co; 1 do do Graff B & Co; 2 cars oats Hoard, Mck & Co; 1 do J M White; 1 do wheat Gilmore & co; 2 do pig lead Graff B & Co; 2 cars coal Mck & Co; 1 do do Ryan Lutz & W; 1 do Eberhard & O; 1 car hay J Rose; 10 bxs cheese J Lobaugh; 1 bbl do Mck & Co; 1 coil manila hemp J Fackler; 1 car lime Holmes & co; 7 pkgs mdse S Moon & co; 16 do J S Clarke & co; 3 cars lumber Graff B & Co; 1 do do Ryan & Lutz; 1 do do B F Ryan; 1 do lumber Mullen S & co; 1 do W J Barclay; 1 do Hamilton L A & co; 7 pkgs mdse G Stuver.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR.—3 cars barley Joshua Rhodes; 1 car oats S Floyd & Co; 1 do corn Graff B & Co; 1 do do Bro; 1 car chop J M Peet; 1 do oats W H Anderson; 2 do L G Graf & co; 1 do McHenry & H.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Iron Bars.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabella Furnace o	24	Cambria Iron Co p	5
Hussy W & co o	1		20

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LINES.

Caughey & Hun	19	Nimick & co m	4
Graff B & co o	4	J Moorhead m	5
Chess N & co m	2	Byers & Mec m	4
Total			39

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Graff B & Co ore	20	J. D. Collingwood, or Geo. H. Ghriest, Agents.	

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RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING 2 P. M.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1875.

Stations.	*Above Low water.*	*Change in 24 hours.*	*State of*	*Wind.*	*Weather.*
	ft. in.	*ft. in.*			
Cincinnati, O	34	8	2	SW	Cloudy.
Fort Scott, Iowa	7			S	Fair.
Keokuk, Iowa	6			W	Fair.
La Crosse, Wis				W	Clear.
Leavenworth, Ks				SE	Cloudy.
Louisville	10	3	—6	SW	Fair.
Nashville	30	3	—8	NW	Clear.
Pittsburgh	7	6	—1	W	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La	17	8	—1	NW	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo	4	1	—3	W	Fair.
St. Paul, Minn	

LATEST NEWS.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Additional Returns of the Election.

The Largest Vote Ever Polled in the State.

The Legislature Republican.

No Election of Governor by the People.

CONCORD March 10.—Returns from all but eight towns have been received. Two hundred and fifty nine towns and wards give Cheney, Republican, 38,771 votes; Roberts, Democrat, 38,688; White, Temperance, and scattering, 678. The same towns last year gave McCutchins, Republican, 33,890; Weston, Democrat, 35,295; Blackmar, Temperance, and scattering, 2,077, a Republican net gain of 2,827; Cheney's minority, 595. The towns yet to be heard from gave last year: McCutchins, Republican, 281; Weston, Democrat, 313; scattering, 7. Adding last year's vote in these towns, makes the Republican gain 2,788, and Cheney's minority 634.

Footings from the First Congressional District select Jones, Democrat, by 472 plurality; Bell, Democrat, in the Second District, by 154 plurality, and Blair, Republican, in the Third District, by 73 plurality.

The Republicans have a majority in the House, but the exact figures cannot be given. The Senate stands five Republicans and five Democrats, with no choice in two Districts. There is no election of Governor by the people, and the choice of selection will devolve upon the Legislature, which will doubtless elect Cheney, the Republican candidate. The Democrats claim a majority in the Council, though the dispatches are not long enough sufficiently to determine finally. The vote in the State yesterday is said to have been the largest ever polled.

What is Thought of It.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette, (Rep.))

The victory we regard as an important one, and decidedly reassuring to Republicans. * * * The simple fact is, that a year's experience of Democratic legislation has been enough for the Granite State, and it does not want more. And since the elections last Fall, people have had their eyes opened considerably to the character of the Democratic party. The country is getting to learn, that it is the same old party it was in 1860 and '61, and that it is no more fit to be trusted now than then. The manifestations of its spirit and purposes as seen in the utterances of representative papers, North and South, in the speeches made on the floor of Congress, and in the scenes that were enacted in Louisiana and Vicksburg, have alarmed people of the country, and the true fruits of the "Democratic reaction" are already seen. It is only necessary that the country should understand the character and aims of the Democracy to repudiate it. New Hampshire has begun the work, and the first gun in the Presidential contest has been fired.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial, (Ind.))

New Hampshire is again a Republican State. This is a strong symptom that the force of the Democratic movement to the front has been spent. The reaction will be the other way for a while. The great mass of the people of the North have been willing to criticise with severity the extravagance of the Republican party, and to condemn in some respects the policy of the Administration. The question of placing the National Government in the hands of the old Democratic party is now coming before the people. It is a most grave question. The tone of the North has been willing with the promise of success, but not a single favorable impression upon the people at large. The result in New Hampshire is an indication of the tendencies of public opinion.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

—A man named J. M. Basham, a Deputy Sheriff, shot and killed A. T. Hawkins in a difficulty at Glasgow, Ky., on Wednesday.

—The store of Wm. Dunlap, at Northern Pacific Junction, Minn., was burned on Wednesday, including the Postoffice. Nothing was saved.

—The President has nominated to the Senate, J. Burnham Kinsman as United States District Judge for the Western District of Arkansas.

—The Governor of Minnesota has appointed J. J. Randall '79 be Railroad Commissioner under the railroad law providing for one Commissioner, instead of three, as before.

—On Wednesday night, at Sauck Centre, Minn., a stable belonging to the Sauck Centre House, was burned, together with thirteen horses, eleven of which belonged to farmers and teamsters.

—A dispatch from Florence, Arizona, says old Bender, the Kansas murderer, is still there, waiting Governor Osborne's requisition. He seems to realize his fate and is willing to succumb to the law.

—Judge Haymond, of the Supreme Court of West Virginia, has granted a stay of proceedings in the case of Taylor Strauder, the colored wife murderer, who was sentenced to be hanged on the 26th instant.

—The Standing Committee of the Episcopal Church of Connecticut has voted on the confirmation of the election of Drs. Jaggar and DeKoven as follows: Jaggar, ayes 17, nays 6; DeKoven, ayes 8, nays 16.

—A Sioux City dispatch says that many strangers have arrived there to join Gordon's Black Hills expedition, which is to start April 5. The indications are that there will be over a thousand men ready by that time.

—A Dubuque dispatch says J. K. Groves, President of the river railroads, has prepared a statement in reply to that of the Boston parties in the recent railroad controversy, in which he denies their charges of official misconduct on his part, and characterizes in the strongest terms their conduct in the matter. This statement will shortly be published.

—Reports from Ures, Sonora, say the Apaches have been very active lately. They attacked a party near Campo recently, killing three and wounding many. Many similar attacks are reported. The people are terror-stricken. Great numbers are leaving for Southern California and Arizona, some through fear of the Apaches and others attracted by the recent rich discoveries in Arizona.

OHIO ITEMS.

PAINESVILLE is talking of a monument for her dead soldiers.

A LARGE number of chickens were frozen in Fulton county during the last cold snap.

A TRAMP named Joseph Webb was killed by the cars, while drunk lately, near Sidney, Shelby county.

DAVID CANADY was found dead, with his skull mashed, near Claysville, Guernsey county, recently.

THEY are to have a Northern Medical Institute in or near Alliance. It is incorporated with $60,000.

THE annual convention of the Sabbath School Union of Seneca county will convene at Fostoria, April 13th.

FAIRFIELD county is terribly excited over mad dogs. Three were killed in one day, and all in one township.

A FATAL accident occurred at the Niles Coal Company's shaft, on Thursday morning, by which an Italian named Anthony Mayell was instantly killed.

WM. CRAIG, a school teacher of Guernsey county, has been held in $100 bonds to appear and answer at next term of Court, for assault and battery upon a pupil, an adopted son of his, aged twelve years.

A DIVORCE case is pending in the Guernsey County Common Pleas Court, in which the plaintiff, Hannah Hague, is seventy-four, and the defendant, John Hauge, seventy-two years of age. The complaint is based on a charge of adultery.

THE Guernsey *Times* says: "Mr. Heathcrington, of Bellaire, who is now worth $3,000,000, forty years ago bought on trust a mule and three acres of coal land. He has a mule's head graven on the door step of his fine house, as his coat of arms."

SOME married people in Ohio were lately troubled by a report that the licenses issued by a Deputy Clerk of the Probate Court were void. A decision of the Supreme Court has, however, put the matter at rest by confirming the legality of the license.

THE store of Rinaldo Eaton, of Sugar Grove, Mercer county, was burglarized on Tuesday evening by supposed tramps, and clothing, cloths, jewelry and cash, amounting in all to $250, was taken. A short distance from the store, they put on some of the new clothes and left their old lying in the road.

A LITTLE baby was found at Lima, on Tuesday evening, with a note pinned on its breast saying it was from a girl seduced by a man named Myers, and was born Feb. 22. The child had its feet frozen when found. A man and woman have been arrested at Ottawa on suspicion, and will be returned to Lima.

ALEXANDER MCKEE and wife, of Warren, on their return from a visit to friends last Sunday night, with a little babe about six months old, wrapped up the little one very closely to protect it from the cold, and on reaching home, when the clothing was removed from the babe, it was found to be dead, having been smothered!

HOME NEWS.

Cruelty to Animals.

Officer Dean of the Humane Society, and officer Marshall arrested two men named Jacob Hasley and John Schrott, in Allegheny, yesterday afternoon, for beating a horse. They will have a hearing before Mayor Phillips this morning.

Severe Fall.

Yesterday afternoon a little girl ten years of age, named Phoebe Evans, accidentally fell from the high stone steps in front of the old Sixth ward School House, and was so severely injured that she had to be carried to her home on Brady street.

The Riggs Investigation.

An adjourned meeting of the special committee of the Allegheny Board of Poor Directors, appointed to investigate the charges against Dr. Riggs, a member of the Board, was held last evening.

After a lengthy discussion, a report to the Board on the matter was decided upon, but it was agreed to not make it public until presented to the Board on Friday evening.

The Centennial Tea Party.

The ladies who are taking an interest in the Centennial Tea Party are rapidly completing their arrangements. Another meeting for the furtherance of the plans on foot will be held to-day. The tea party comes off on the evenings of the 8th, 9th and 10th of April, at Library Hall. The price of admission has been fixed at one dollar, and the same sum will be charged for supper but the purchaser of the latter gets also an ornamental tea cup and saucer as a souvenir of the event. Among the attractions of the party will be a ship, complete in every particular, with Indians throwing tea overboard.

A Conveyance of Title Wanted.

A bill of equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court, No. 2, yesterday by John D. Carson, et al., against Robert H. Davis, trustee of John Lindsay. The orators set forth that James Lindsay, prior to December, 1874, purchased of Hugh Davis, father of respondent, a lot of ground in Allegheny city, with a front of twenty feet on Sedlie street, and a depth of eighteen feet, and that by agreement, Hugh Davis, subsequently conveyed the lot to Robert H. Davis in trust for John Lindsay; that the Sheriff sold the property to George Lindsay, as the property of James Lindsay; that George Lindsay subsequently sold it, putting the purchaser in possession; that by virtue of sundry conveyances and devises the title to the property under the Sheriff's sale, together with the possession has descended to the complainants. That for the purpose of perfecting their title, the complainants have purchased of John Lindsay his right and claim and have presented his deed to respondent but that he has refused to deliver a conveyance of the title. The Court is asked to compel him to do the same.

A Sound Statement.

A statement which has the true metallic ring to it, resting on a solid specie basis, has been made by the New York Life Insurance Company for the past year, it being their thirtieth annual report. This company occupies the fine building at No. 346 Broadway, and figures make public tell their own story. We recapitulate for the benefit of all interested. At the beginning of 1874 the net cash assets of this company were over $3,000,000. The increase the past year has been over $8,000,000, of which $6,500,000 came from premiums, making the total assets to-day $32,490,000. The disbursements last year were $5,344,000, of which $1,900,000 was paid for losses by death. This leaves a surplus of assets on hand of $27,145,000, a net increase of over $3,000,000 last year. There is a divisible surplus on hand of $2,184,000. During the past year 7,254 policies were issued, showing that with good, first-class companies business is always lively. Messrs. Arrott & Lockhart, of 107 Wood street, are the agents for this veteran company, than whom, there are none in this capacity having greater ability or prestige. Insure in one of the judicious and honorable system of business as practiced with their patrons.

PUDDLERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

The Meeting Yesterday—No Action Taken—Poor Prospects of a Compromise—Rumored Combination.

Yesterday afternoon the puddlers held a meeting at Colfax Hall, on Fifth avenue, and heard the report of the committee which met in conference on Tuesday afternoon, at the rooms of the Iron Association, with a committee of manufacturers. As the conference gave birth to no tangible results the committee could only report that fact to the puddlers, and after a discussion about the matter the meeting adjourned without having done anything. Indeed the general indications of the manufacturers and puddlers arriving at an amicable agreement the prospects appear no brighter than they were a week ago. Mr. James L. Bennett says the manufacturers are willing to make an inch from the position they have assumed, and a puddler informed our reporter yesterday afternoon that as soon as Spring was fairly afoot he confidence in the works of directors pick before he would burn his brains out before a puddling furnace for $4.50 per ton.

Yesterday morning the rollers and heaters at the Pittsburgh Bolt Works, who quit work on the arrival of the colored puddlers, resumed their labor.

It is rumored that the puddlers and heaters and rollers are about to form a combination which will result in the latter refusing to work any foreign muck bar, thus closing all departments of the iron mills of the city. We do not vouch at all for the truth of this report, but only give it as we heard it. In this way it is expected to force the manufacturers to resume at the old prices by making them unable to fill any orders.

On Saturday evening the rollers, heaters and roughers hold a general meeting at Schiller's Hall, corner of Fourth avenue and Liberty street.

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

Yesterday's Appeals—The Work Drawing to a Close—Valuation of the Thirty-Seventh Ward.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Revision a resolution offered by Mr. McWilliams fixing the valuation of the Thirty-seventh ward the same as it was last year, was referred to a committee of five to investigate and report this afternoon. The following appeals were disposed of:

THIRTY-SIXTH WARD.

Robert Robb, ten lots, from $2,344 to $2,560. John Alexander, seventy-four lots, from $16,650 to $15,820. J. R. Johnson & Co., three-story brick house, from $9,000 to $5,000. Joseph McIntyre, five and a half lots, from $2,340 to $1,650. Brooks, Ballantine & Co., banks, buildings, etc., from $80,100 to $5,000. A reduction of twenty-five per cent. was made on the lots on the Run, damaged by the big flood in July last. Jno. Mestech, from $405 to $300. Horse from $100 to $50. T. S. Richardson, lot from $504 to $440.

THIRTY-SEVENTH WARD.

Wm. McCully's heirs, house, from $360 to $200. S. McCuckart, eight acres, from $14,400 to $4,800. James McKay, two and three-fourths acres, from $4,050 to $6,875. Brick house, from $5,600 to $10,000. John S. Love, frame house, from $3,000 to $10,000. Five acres from $9,900 to $15,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Joseph Keeling, Twenty-seventh ward, three acres, from $4,050 to $3,000. Herman Staggart, Twenty-sixth ward, lot, from $1,440 to $720. Jacob Debboer, Eighth ward, house, from $2,250 to $1,400. D. Maher, Eighth ward, lot, from $4,896 to $2,800. Mary Houston, Eighth ward, brick house, from $2,700 to $2,200. John G. Conner, appeal dismissed. Fred. Hartman, Twenty-third ward, house, from $1,270 to $925. James M. Hunter, Thirteenth ward, frame house, from $270 to $150. Chas. Meyran, Eleventh ward, four lots, Fifth avenue, from $14,400 to $8,000. Linden Land Co., Fourteenth ward, ninety acres, from $350,400 to $270,000. Elon Leech, brick house, Seventeenth ward, from $2,160 to $120.

THE FIRE COMMISSION.

Regular Meeting Last Night—Reports of Officers—The Sub List—New Heaters.

A meeting of the Fire Commission was held last night in City Hall. The members present were Messrs. Jones, Larimer, Chambers, Pender, McElroy, Torley and President Wilson.

The report of Chief Engineer White showed that during last month there were 26 fires and alarms, causing a loss of $55,250. The largest fire was at the establishment of Whitmore, Wolff, Lutz & Co., on the night of February 9th, which occasioned a loss of $51,500.

Superintendent Fullwood, of the Fire Alarm telegraph, reported having made a number of repairs to the line and Mr. McElroy, from the Monthly Committee, reported several hearings and fines imposed in cases of violation by firemen of the rules of the department.

The Secretary, Mr. F. P. Case, submitted the following.

Salaries for December	$ 8,564 33
" January	8,672 86
Other expenses for Jan. and Feb..	5,445 75
	$22,682 75

No warrants have been drawn for the payment of the firemen for February because the city exchequer is exhausted.

Mr. McElroy stated that in accordance with instructions new heaters had been attached to all the engines belonging to the department. These heaters keep the water in the steamers warm all the time so that when they arrive at a fire they are ready to go into service at once. The heaters, of which there were nine, cost $110 each.

All the above reports were received and filed.

The following applicants were placed on the sub-list of the department: David W. Lewis, W. J. Latimer, Robert McAuley, D. W. Leech, W. R. Boyle, Joseph Fullwood, Michael McBride, John M. Miller, James O'Hanlon, Chas. Llewellyn, J. F. Jones, John Rowan and Wm. McDonald.

The Building Committee reported that the Thirty-sixth ward engine house is yet unfinished. A number of bills were presented and the probated ones were ordered to be paid. A resolution was adopted requesting the Court to change the election polls from the Nineteenth ward engine house to another location.

Adjourned.

Nic Nac Cream Biscuit is the latest novelty in the Cracker and Biscuit line. Sold by all grocers. Made by Marvin & Co., 91 and 93 Liberty street. MTH.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders.

The Report of the Investigating Committee Discussed — The Whole Policy of the Management Reviewed—The Old Board Sustained —A Lively Meeting— Serene Ending.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held on Tuesday morning at Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia. It was very largely attended.

On motion of A. J. Derbyshire, the Hon. W. S. Stokely was called upon to preside, and Mr. John P. Green was elected Secretary.

The portions of the annual report were read referring to the results of the workings of the road. The report has already been published.

As the reading began, General Collis moved that it be dispensed with, but Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Road, said he thought it would be well to read the results, omitting the statistics. Whereupon General Collis withdrew his motion and the reading proceeded.

APPROVING THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

Mr. M. Hall Stanton presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the report of the Board of Directors for the year 1874 be and the same is hereby accepted and adopted, and that it be published forthwith for the use and information of the stockholders, and that the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized, at their discretion, to carry into effect the measures proposed in their report.

General Stokes said he had no objection to the resolution, but he thought that unfinished business should be attended to first. At the meeting in March, a committee was appointed to look into the affairs of the Company, and that committee had acted on a series of resolutions to be submitted at the annual meeting. It was suggested that the Directors should adopt certain measures, and the report shows that they had acted upon the suggestions. He suggested that the meeting proceed to the consideration of the resolutions to be submitted by that committee. He moved to amend by a motion, that the meeting proceed to such consideration.

The chair stated that there was no difficulty about calling up the resolutions afterwards.

Mr. Stanton said he would object, as there was nothing to interfere, and the business of the day should be finished first.

Mr. Stokes withdrew for the present, and Mr. Stanton's resolution was agreed to.

THE "INVESTIGATION."

Mr. Stokes then presented the report of the resolutions from the Special Committee of Investigation. The resolutions were quite lengthy. In substance they proposed certain changes in the internal management of the road. The changes referred principally to publishing reports before the annual meeting; making reports oftener; paying dividends quarterly; paying directors; reserving the stock holders all the legislative power in leasing other roads, &c.; prohibiting the directors from increasing any floating debt, &c.

PROSPERITY UNDER THE OLD MANAGEMENT.

After the reading Mr. Milliken moved that debate be limited to fifteen minutes, for each speaker.

Another gentleman amended to limit speaking to five minutes, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Daniel Steinmetz arose and congratulated the stockholders on the advance of stock made a year ago. Then it was 42 3, now, to-day, it is 55 6. He stood to-day a friend of the stockholders. We have a Board of Managers who understand their business. As a stockholder, Mr. Steinmetz, it will be an impossibility for the Board of Managers to do their work. We want a board to have the direction of the company, and if you want to know how the present board are conducting the business of the road I refer you to the report for the last year.

Now, Mr. President, do we want a change? If the first resolutions were adopted it would require the board to announce the principles embodied in that report. And what does this do? Publish the very thing which to keep secret is the only road to success. It is folly to talk about a financier patented for every occasion. All you want in a Board of Managers is men of good common sense, and, Mr. President, I am glad to say we have just such a board. (Applause.) The Chair should confine within ourselves this prerogative, without the apostle to a board, is folly. Time being called, Mr. Steinmetz offered the following, and then sat down:

Resolved, Whilst we fully appreciate the great labor and ability displayed in making the report of the Committee of Examination, we *do not* agree with them in the policy proposed by the resolutions; but with entire confidence in the work of the Directors that they will continue in the future the able management which they have shown in the past, the full direction of the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is confided to them without restriction or instruction by this meeting. (Applause.)

Mr. Gustavus Remak said he hoped the substitute would be adopted. The committee deserve great thanks for the labor and ability which they have shown in the faithful discharge of the duty entrusted to them, and for the results produced by them. The speaker then spoke of the £3,000,000 subscribed by England, and said that this was sufficient evidence of English confidence in the Pennsylvania Railroad and its Board of Directors.

The committee overstepped somewhat the necessities of the case, the great results shown and obtained by the Pennsylvania, are the greatest ever shown of any other railroad in the world. It seems that those who give their time and attention to this business should know more than we who only come once a year to hear the results. (Applause.)

NO "CORRUPTION" FOUND.

Mr. James Milliken said: Let us suppose how we came into this position to-day, and whether we are adopting it. The report originated and reiterated from year to year that there was something wrong in the management of the company, and it was resolved to investigate the affairs of the company. To-day we have the result of that investigation. Have they discovered any mismanagement or corruption on the part of the directors? If they have, they failed to disclose them in the resolutions. Take up their resolutions carefully, and you will find that they fall as short of what is right as human affairs generally do. The gentleman then discussed the resolutions seriatim, and concluded by offering the following as a substitute for Mr. Steinmetz's resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have adopted many of the suggestions made by the special committee of the stockholders set forth in their report presented at the special meeting held on the 3d of October, 1874; and

WHEREAS, The board announce in their annual report that it is their purpose to adopt all the recommendations of that committee that may be found of practical value to the company therefrom; and

Resolved, That the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company renew the expression of their thanks to the said special committee, consisting of Messrs. William A. Stokes, Gustavus Remak, Daniel L. Snowden, D. E. Small, John Irick, William C. Longstreth, and John A. Wright, for the full and comprehensive report submitted by them to the special committee held October 3, 1874, and that the said committee be and they are hereby relieved from further consideration of the subject. (Applause.)

Resolved, That the said report and resolutions annexed thereto, be and the same are hereby referred to the incoming Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with instructions to carry out such of the said resolutions, in whole or in part, as in their judgment shall be for the best interest of the stockholders.

Colonel Scott then arose and said:—He came here to say nothing. There seems to be a misapprehension on Mr. Steinmetz's part regarding a resolution of Mr. Milliken. He has stated just what the board has stated to the stockholders. The board have agreed to make published statements whenever it is to the interest of the stockholders. Mr. Steinmetz is wrong and Mr. Milliken is right. The board has simply continued in office with the same authority as heretofore, and has confined itself to the duties set forth in the report. Now, Mr. President, I am glad to say we have just such a board. (Applause.) I will not say anything